Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reported Capture of Richmond by Gen. Keyes.

It is Said that the Federal Flag Now Waves Over the Confederate Capital.

Various Reports from General Hooker's Army.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1863.

Last evening's Washington Star's last edition contains the following:

"Information has been received at the War Department, stating that arrangements have been made for the return of the wounded of Hooker's army that fell into the hands of the enemy. They are now in a house near Chancellorsville. Medical supplies and attendants have been sent them, and as soon as the river is fordable they will be brought to Hooker's camp, and will then be forwarded to Washington or to their homes.

Gen. Dix telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that on an extra of the Richmond Dispatch of the 6th, found on a prisoner, was a pencil note, endorsed by a surgeon in one of the hospitals, to his wife, stating that the rebel loss was 18,000 in the late battles. From officers just arrived from Richmond we learn that on Monday last several members of the Richmond City Guard, which was composed of between 600 and 700 of the oldest citizens, returned to Richmond, reporting that their battalion was taken prisoners by Stoneman's cavalry, about fifteen miles from the city, on Sunday night, while on a reconnoissance to ascertain the cause of the interruption of travel, and released them on parole, Stoneman being then in no condition to encumber himself with prisoners.

The Richmond Whig of May 1st has an exultant article on the advance of Hooker across the river, and goes on to say, "The movement, so far as we can judge, appears to be a feint, while the grand attack is to be made on Lee's left flank. The forces lately marched out of Washington to Warrenton will probably join the attacking column.

It has been stated on what is believed to be good authority, that Hooker's army is numerically less than our own. Reinforcements from Washington may make it larger, but that is of little moment. A prospect of a general engagement occasions scarcely any excitement whatever in the Confederate capital. Lee and Jackson are abundantly able to cope with Hooker. If only three brigades of the enemy had crossed, and the river rise behind them, endangering their pontoon bridges, they may be promptly recalled, and the attack postponed for more auspicious weather, but we shall be painfully disappointed if they are permitted to return to the Stafford shore without molestation."

This evening's Washington Republican, of the last edition, contains the following: "Those who arrived from head-quarters last night, report the condition of the army to be as excellent as its most anxious friends could wish.

Hooker was in fine spirits and perfectly well satisfied with his recent achievement. All who have arrived here from the army unite in speaking of Hooker and recent operations in terms of the highest praise. Those who suppose that we have thus far met with reverse on the Rappahannock, will have to learn how sadly they are mistaken.

The President and Halleck, who visited Hooker yesterday, have returned, and the former is said to be agreeably surprised with the situation. Our killed, and wounded, and captured has been largely overstated heretofore. Almost continuous showers that are falling create inconvenience to our army in Virginia, but they will have a good effect in impeding the reconstruction of bridges and railroad tracks which have been destroyed by Stoneman.

The total number of wounded arriving here from Hooker's army up to 3 p. m., of yesterday, was two thousand. To-day several of the street cars are engaged in taking wounded from the steamboat wharf to the Baltimore depot, and from here they are being sent North, many of them to hospitals in and about Baltimore."

The Chronicle, of this morning, says: We have the best means of knowing that Gen. Hooker will soon demonstrate both his capacity and his patriotism, and lead the army to victory, thorough and complete.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1863—6 P. M.

Saturday evening's last edition of the Washington Star contained the following:

We apprehend that those who imagine that the events of the past week upon the Rappahannock have materially damaged the efficiency of Gen. Hooker's army will ere long find themselves much mistaken. It will not be very long before the rebels will find that what they now claim as a victory, has damaged them vastly more than it damaged the Union army of the Potomac, from what will follow in this spring campaign in that quarter.

Stoneman on his return from his late brilliant cavalry raid re-crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and has rejoined Gen. Hooker at Falmouth. The distances traversed and the amount of work accomplished by the different columns of Stoneman's cavalry on their late mission establishes the fact as quite beyond the most daring and successful achievements of the rebel cavalry during the war.

It also contains the following letter, dated New York, May 9th: "We have just had an interview with the chief engineer of a Federal steamer, who was captured with his vessel by rebels, on the North Carolina coast some months since, and who was released from Libby prison, Richmond, on Tuesday last. He confirms in every respect the reports already received as to the panic occasioned in Richmond on Sunday and Monday last by the advance of Stoneman and his cavalry. The whole city, he said, was intensely excited, and people momentarily expected the advancing force to enter and occupy it, which they admitted could easily have been done. Some of our cavalry, who were captured on Friday, and taken to the Libby prison, reported that they had passed entirely through the entrenchments on the north side of the city, finding them empty, with neither a gun or soldier offering resistance. Two of these captured cavalry were captured within the city limits. The defences in other parts of the city were manned by old men and boys, upon whom no sort of dependance was placed by the inhabitants.

The officers of the prison told our informant, as he was leaving on Tuesday, that among the passengers on the train of cars captured by some of Stoneman's command, was Mr. Memminger, rebel Secretary of Treasury, who not being known was paroled with the other passengers. The prison officers frankly admitted that the raid was the most gallant exploit of the war. That they had been fairly beaten at their own game, and that besides, our cavalrymen had behaved themselves in a gentlemanly fashion.

Our informant, while on his way to City Point on Tuesday, saw a part of Longstreet's forces in retreat, with Federals in pursuit. He believes that some of Longstreet's troops are still in the Nansemond region, though rebel officers declared positively that his entire command had gone to help Lee.

As to the condition of affairs in the rebel capital, he confirms all that has been said by prisoners previously released. In the community at large, there is great suffering for want of the necessaries of life, while in Libby Prison scanty rations were served out. For over two weeks before he was released. [illegible] In the hospital attached to the prison, however, every effort was made to furnish wholesome food, and the sick were treated with all the kindness it was possible to bestow.

He says that the particulars of the Richmond bread riot, already published, do not average the magnitude of that affair, of part of which he was a witness from the windows of his hospital. Our informant states that the guard at the Libby Prison frequently expressed themselves sick of the war and generally disheartened, and some openly expressed the hope, after it was known that Hooker had engaged Lee's army, that the Yankees would finish the thing up this time, so that they might get to their homes in peace, and this was the feeling among all the soldiers with whom he conversed, not only in Richmond, but also at Salisbury, N. C., where, prior to his removal to Richmond, he was confined for some three months. At Salisbury he was a witness of the women's riot, of which we have already had some report, before proceeding to their attack on the storehouses where the heavy contractors had lodged their flour and other supplies. The women visited the city prison where two companies, one of North Carolinians, were stationed, and asked the Commandant, Capt. Waters, to furnish them a guard to protect them in their operations against the speculators. The Captain informed them that this was impossible, and advised them to apply to the Mayor. This they did not see fit to do, but proceeded along to their work, but while the commandant of the prison declined formally to furnish a guard, nearly all the North Carolina soldiers in the garrison, were that afternoon granted furloughs, as though prepared to help them in an emergency.

LATEST.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 10—11 P. M.

The Sunday Transcript of this morning says:

The afternoon papers of yesterday reported, by telegraph from Fortress Monroe, the capture of Richmond. Gen. Keyes is said to have commanded the attack. For some reason or other the authenticity of the report could not be ascertained from headquarters, notwithstanding the fact that every means was employed to secure the truth. The intelligence, however, we are inclined to credit. In the first place, we know that a forward movement was contemplated by way of the Peninsula as soon as Stoneman could be heard from. He reported at the White House on or before the 6th of May.

2d—We have intelligence from Col. Johnson, of the 16th Penn. regiment, to the effect that the troops at Fortress Monroe were ordered to break camp on the morning of the sixth of May, and were provided with rations for a long march. *This news has also been received by Col. Johnson's family, residing in this city.*

3d—We have a letter from Fortress Monroe to this effect:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6th.

An advance is imminent. Several thousand troops from Suffolk reached here yesterday and to-day. They are on transports, and will proceed up York river to the White House. The gunboats cleared the way to the Pamunky river. Gen. Stoneman reports Richmond barren almost of troops.

Besides all this, unless the War Department and the generalissimo at headquarters be made the sure means of taking Richmond, and the time for doing it, have not been ignored. We quote the following in this connection from the Bulletin of yesterday:

"We learn from the editors of the Philadelphia Inquirer that one of their correspondents, who has returned from Washington, informs them that Hooker recrossed the Rappahannock in force yesterday, the men carrying eight days' rations with them. We also learn from another source that is vouched for as reliable, that Gen. Keyes has taken Richmond, having advanced upon it by way of Yorktown, and that the Federal flag now floats over the rebel capital. If this intelligence is true it proves that Hooker's falling back was a ruse, and that the real advance upon Richmond was to be made while Lee's army was on the Rappahannock.

If Stoneman has cut off the communication of Lee, as is reported, it will be a work of time for the latter to reach the Rebel capital. In the mean time Hooker is upon his heels. We have confirmation from a perfectly reliable source that Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock."

Gold has been falling rapidly to-day, and this fact probably has resulted from the important movements reported above. We have no quotations of the precious metal since the reception of this important news. The telegraph is silent concerning the intelligence which is already startling Third and Chestnut streets, and exciting great enthusiasm.

The New York evening papers, the Post and Express, credit these reports, the Post observing that a dispatch to this effect has reached that city to-day. The Philadelphia Dispatch, of this morning, contains the following:

WASHINGTON, May 9—12 p. m.—On Friday morning last, Gen. Hooker re-crossed the Rappahannock with two corps d'armee. After reconnoitering the old position held by him at Chancellorsville, he found that the enemy had fallen back, leaving hundreds of his wounded behind and his dead unburied.

It does not credit the reports in circulation to the effect that Richmond has been captured by Gen. Keyes. It publishes a letter from a special correspondent, as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Yesterday afternoon a flag of truce was sent across the Rappahannock by Gen. Lee, with a letter to Gen. Hooker, in which it was stated that Lee's army was deficient in supplies, and their communication cut off, so that it was difficult to reinforce their commissary, rendering it necessary that Gen. Hooker should send over supplies for his wounded soldiers in the hands of the Confederates.

Medical and hospital supplies were sent over in response to this communication, which indicates plainly the great success of Gen. Stoneman's cavalry expedition.

An inspection of the ground upon which the late battle was fought shows the desperation of the rebels and their immense loss. Large numbers of their dead and wounded are upon the field in the wilderness, where the fire took place from shells from our batteries. A very large number of charred remains have been found. The suffering of the poor wretches must have been terrible.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The N. Y. Times' correspondent who accompanied Stoneman's raid, gives reliable particulars thereof. It appears his whole force crossed the 29th of April, at Kelly's Ford. Gen. Averill moved to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, met two rebel regiments, who after a skirmish retreated towards Gordonsville. Only two of our men were wounded.

Gen. Buford crossed the Rapidan at Morton's Ford, Thursday, causing 1,600 infantry to retreat by Raccoon Ford, when Gen. Gregg soon afterwards crossed, and some minor captures were made.

On Friday our forces got close on the heels of a rebel force at Orange Springs, who to escape abandoned their wagons, provisions, &c. A rebel Lieutenant of Jackson's Staff, was here captured. On the 2d of May, Louisa Court House was occupied without opposition by Col. Kilpatrick, and a few rebel soldiers captured. The track of the railroad towards Gordonsville was destroyed for ten miles, two trains of cars burned, and the telegraph lines destroyed.

During the night a detachment of the 1st Maine cavalry, was attacked by rebels and two killed.

The enemy disappeared on the advance of a brigade. In the afternoon the command moved to Thompson's Four Corners. One party destroyed a portion of the road between Gordonsville and Charlottesville; another of four hundred men, under Col. Wyndham, proceeded to Columbia, on the James river, and destroyed five locks of the canal, boats, and five bridges, and a large quantity of commissary stores. The attempt to destroy the aqueduct was unsuccessful. Several hundred horses were taken. A party under Capt. Drummond of the 5th cavalry reached the river between Columbia and Richmond, destroyed the locks and levees, and set fire to the bridge across the James river.

Gen. Gregg proceeded to the Fredericksburg railroad, destroyed Ashland, the depot building and stock, a train of cars with provisions, and the telegraph. He sent a detachment to burn the railroad bridge over the South Anna, but it was strongly guarded by infantry, and the party fell back. Gen. Gregg [illegible] to Thompson's Corners, but a portion [illegible] under Col. Kilpatrick [illegible] to the Central road, destroyed the bridge on that road over the South Anna, captured and destroyed a [illegible] verts and rail road track for miles, and then passed down to the Peninsula.

Another portion of Gregg's command, under Col. Hasbrouck Davis of the 12th Ill. crossed the roads nearer Richmond, destroying railroads, telegraphs, and bridge over Brook river, and railway trains.

Another detachment burned all the broken bridges over the South Anna, to prevent the enemy making a flank movement, and catching Stoneman in a trap. On the 4th, Hampton and W. D. H. Lee, with two brigades, attacked sixty of the 5th cavalry on picket duty near Stirmon hill. Their charge was met by a counter charge, and the rebels were temporarily repulsed, but, rallying, they captured seventeen of our men.

Our force captured thirteen of the enemy. Gen. Buford advanced, and the enemy fled. On the night of the 4th Gen. Gregg moved to near Vancesville, followed next day by Gen. Stoneman with Gen. Buford's command. Several army surgeons were here captured.

On the 6th the retrograde movement commenced, and crossing Raccoon Ford, the whole party arrived at Kelly's Ford, on the morning of the 8th. Our whole loss was two killed, and not over fifty wounded and taken prisoners.

Negroes joined the column in flocks, and begged to be taken away. They everywhere gave us valuable information, acted as guides at several points, and furnished with unstinted hand all the food they had to our service.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says our loss in the recent battles is estimated at 11,000, and the rebel loss at 18,000. It is reported that Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce to Gen. Hooker, asking supplies for wounded federal soldiers, stating that his army was deficient therein, and his communication cut off. It is said medical and hospital supplies were sent.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.—Maj.-Gen. Dix and staff arrived this afternoon from York River, and informed us that Cols. Kilpatrick and Davis have arrived at Gloucester Point with 700 cavalry, without the loss of a man. The General sent a force to White House last night, and they succeeded in destroying the bridges above that place, and making important captures, including several prisoners.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The World's Washington special states:

When the President and Gen. Halleck received the intelligence of Hooker's recrossing the Rappahannock at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, they immediately proceeded to his headquarters at Falmouth, where they spent the night and most of the day, returning here on Thursday afternoon.

The report which found its way into print that 40,000 men from Heintzelman were sent to reinforce Hooker, is untrue; not a single man was sent.

The most reliable estimates of our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, place it not in excess of 15,000.

Gen. Averill has been relieved of his command, for not keeping open the communication with Stoneman, and not following up the orders for his part of the cavalry expedition. Averill's friends are confident that he did nothing that cannot be fully justified.

The reported loss of a large amount of field artillery in Hooker's retreat is untrue. It is believed that our forces brought away more than they crossed with.

Hooker had nearly recrossed the Rappahannock before he heard the news in the rebel papers of the success of Stoneman's expedition.

But few of the wounded are arriving here. The cause of the delay is unknown.

The President told a member of the Cabinet, since his return from Falmouth, that he found Hooker's army in much better condition than he anticipated, and believed that the moment the weather cleared off it could again make a forward movement, if it should be so decided.

Among the improbable rumors brought by the boat this afternoon, was one that the enemy had commenced shelling Falmouth to-day, and another that Hooker commenced to cross again.

There has been no excitement in Washington to-day.

It is believed, in Washington, that the Conscription act will be immediately enforced, beginning with the State of New York.

The New York Times' special says: "Official confirmation has been received of the capture of the Richmond City Battalion, which was sent out to discover the reason for the suspension of intercourse with Lee. They were captured by Stoneman, about fifteen miles from Richmond.

Sixty-five rebel prisoners took the oath of allegiance, and more than a quarter of the prisoners will do the same."

One hundred and twenty of our wounded arrived in Washington on Friday.

The New York Tribune's dispatch states: "The wounded are all to be brought to Washington, and are arriving rapidly. Eleven hundred and seventy prisoners, captured at Chancellorsville, have been sent to Fort Delaware. Many of them wish to take the oath of allegiance.

Returned prisoners from Richmond state that Longstreet's force, comprising two divisions, were seen coming from Suffolk to Richmond when our returned prisoners were on the way down James River.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 7th, states that a rebel surgeon reports their losses at 18,000.

The Herald's dispatch states that the War Department has consented that wounded soldiers may go home to be nursed.

A correspondent of the Herald states that the 12th New Hampshire went into the fight with 580, and came out with only 150. The Vermont Brigade lost 300.

The Herald's special says: The latest rumor is that Gen. Heintzelman is to be placed in command of the Army of the Potomac in place of Hooker.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

Reported Disaster to Colonel Straight.

He is said by Reports to have been Captured at Rome, Ga.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MURFREESBORO, May 8, 1863.

We have news from rebel sources to-night, which if true, are of the most important character. It is said Col. Straight, of the 51st Indiana, who went from here some three weeks ago to join Gen. Dodge's expedition up the Tennessee, has been captured with 1,700 men. It is said he advanced as far as Rome, in Ga., destroying railroads, railroad bridges, and much property, but in falling back he was assailed by the enemy in greatly superior forces, and had with them five severe battles. The rebel report of his capture is considered very doubtful here, no confirmatory news from Gen. Hurlbut, having, as yet been received.

The Mobile Advertiser of the 3d of May, reports that the Union cavalry cut the connection between Jackson and Meridian, on the 27th ult.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, May 9, 1863.

There are further reports to-day of Indians approaching the frontier settlements. For some time Sioux spies have been lurking about the Winnebago reservation, counseling with those of that tribe disaffected by the proposed removal. They were endeavoring to induce them to join in a war against the whites.

A party of Winnebago braves captured and killed three of the spies last Thursday morning. They cut out their hearts, chopped their bodies into small pieces and distributed them among the tribe, and held a grand war dance. The Winnebagoes have formally declared war against the Sioux and their new location, which will enable them to wage it.

There were ten spies in all. One that was killed, said they were sent from a large war party, who would be at the agency, a few miles above Mankato, in three days, if they did not return.

Troops have been sent, to guard against any attack, but the settlers are much alarmed. A portion of the Winnebagoes have been brought to Mankato, preparatory to removal. They are closely watched, to prevent an outbreak, and will be sent down the river next week. Part of the Sioux on Chayenne River, wanted to make peace, which tends to difficulty among themselves. The peace party returned to Devil's Lake. Indications are that small bands of Indians will harrass the frontier settlements, but no towns will be attacked.

From the South.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The steamer Circassian, from Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] arrived. She has aboard Com. Forbes, captured off Sabine Pass by the steamer New London, and a lot of rebel prisoners captured from the rebel steamer [illegible]. She reports that the iron-clads off Charleston are all ready for another attack.

The Rebel Gen. Van Dorn Killed.

NASHVILLE, May 9.—It is reported that Gen. Van Dorn was instantly killed by Dr. Peters, of Maury county, yesterday at the house of the latter.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Handsome Victory at Port Gibson.

A Painful Rumor from Vicksburg.

Late and Encouraging from Gen. Grant.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Grant.

Our Loss 100 Killed and 500 Wounded.

The Enemy's Loss Large, Including 500 Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following has been received at headquarters:

GRAND GULF, May 3, via MEMPHIS, 7.

Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

We landed at Baulingsburg, April 30th, and moved immediately on Port Gibson. Met the enemy, eleven thousand strong, four miles South of Port Gibson at 2 a. m. on the 1st inst., and engaged him all day, entirely routing him, with the loss of many killed and about 500 prisoners, besides the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded. The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg, destroying the bridges over the two forks of the Bayou Pierre, these were rebuilt and the pursuit continued until the present time. Besides the heavy artillery at this place, four field pieces were captured, and some stores, and the enemy was driven to destroy many more. The country is the most broken and difficult to operate on I ever saw. Our victory has been most complete, and the enemy is thoroughly demoralized.

U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. Com.

GRAND GULF, Miss., May 6th, 1863.

To Gen. Halleck:

I learn that Col. Grierson with his cavalry, has been heard of first, about ten days ago in northern Miss. He moved thence and struck the Railroad 30 miles East of Jackson, called Huston's Station. He then moved south towards Enterprise, demanded the surrender of the place, and gave an hour's grace, during which, Gen. Loring arrived. He left at once and moved towards Hazlehurst, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, at this point he tore up the track. Then he passed to Bahola, ten miles farther south, on the same road, and thence eastward on the Natchez Road, where he had a fight with Wirth Adams' Cavalry. From this point he moved back to the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad to Brookhaven, ten miles south of Bahama, and when last heard from, he was three miles from Summit, and was supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge. He had spread excitement throughout the State, destroying railroads, trestleworks and bridges, burning locomotives and railroad stock, taking prisoners and destroying stores of all kinds.

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.-Com'ding.

[Special Despatch to Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 9.

The following was received late last night from the Governor:

GRAND GULF, Miss., 2d, via Cairo 8th.

To Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Springfield, Ill.

We have gained a glorious victory at Port Gibson on the 1st inst. Enemy in full retreat. Our forces in close pursuit. Illinois troops as usual have behaved with the greatest gallantry. Loss on our side 150 killed and 500 wounded. We have taken 1000 prisoners, and the enemy's loss much greater than ours.

RICHARD YATES.

FLAG SHIP BENTON, GRAND GULF, Miss., May 3, 1863.—*Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.*—SIR: I have the honor to report that I got under way this morning, with the Lafayette, Carondelet, Mound City and Pittsburg, and proceeded up to the forts at Grand Gulf, for the purpose of attacking them again, if they had not been abandoned. The enemy had left before we got up, blowing up their ammunition, spiking their large guns, and burying or taking away the lighter ones. The armament consisted of thirteen guns in all. The works are of the most extensive kind, and would seem to defy the efforts of a much heavier fleet than the one which silenced them.

The forts were literally torn to pieces by the accuracy of our fire. Col. Wade, the commandant of the batteries, was killed, also his chief of staff. Eleven men were killed that we know of, and our informant says many wounded, and that no one was permitted to go inside the forts after the action, except those belonging there.

We had a great fight for these forts, and it is with great pleasure that I report that the navy holds the door to Vicksburg. Grand Gulf is the strongest place on the Mississippi. Had the enemy succeeded in finishing the fortifications, no fleet could have taken them.

I have been all over the works, and found them as follows: one fort on Point of Rocks, seventy-five feet high, calculated for six or seven guns, mounting two seven-inch rifles, and one eight-inch and one Parrott gun on wheels, carried off. On the left of this work, is a triangular work calculated to mount one heavy gun.

These works are connected with another fort, by a covered way and double rifle-pits extending one-quarter of a mile, constructed with much labor, and showing great skill on the part of the constructor. The third fort commands the river in all directions. It mounted one splendid Blakely, one hundred pounder, and eight inch, and two thirty pounders. The latter were lying bursted or broken on the ground. The gunboats had so covered up everything with earth that it was impossible to see at first what was there, with the exception of the guns that were dismounted or broken.

Every gun that fell into our hands was in good condition, with a large quantity of ammunition. This is by far the most extensively built works, with the exception of those at Vicksburg, I have yet seen, and I am happy to say that we hold them. I am dismounting the guns and getting on board the ammunition.

Since making the above examination, new forts have been passed nearly finished. They had no guns, but were complete of the kind as regards position, and had heavy field pieces in them.

DAVID D. PORTER, Acting R. A.
Com'd'g Mississippi Squadron.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 10, 1863.

The Belle Memphis has just arrived from Memphis bringing last evening's Bulletin. It contains the names of the army correspondents that were on board the tug that was destroyed in attempting to run the batteries at Vicksburg last Sunday night. They are as follows: Junius Brown and A. D. Richardson, N. Y. Tribune; Mr. Colburn, N. Y. World; Mr. McCullough, Cincinnati Commercial; Mr. Betty, Cincinnati Gazette, and A. H. Bodman of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

I think there must be some mistake about Mr. Bodman, as he had a horse and went over to New Carthage by land, when the army moved across about three weeks ago. He may have come back to Milliken's Bend. It seems to be almost certain that all those on board are either lost or prisoners. Some may have escaped by swimming. I had this report Friday, but in consequence of its painful nature, withheld it till we should get something further.

News from Grant's army is cheering. When last heard from a portion of it was within twenty miles of Jackson and marching triumphantly forward. They had drawn rations for a long march, and belief is expressed that they are already in Jackson.

The Big Black River railroad bridge is destroyed.

Gen. Grant has already sent 1,000 prisoners to Milliken's Bend, and they are now on the way to St. Louis. There has been no disturbance on the river for several days. The Mary Forsyth brought up 350 bales of cotton last night—three hundred for St. Louis.

Com. Ellet's fleet is still at Mound City.

MATTERS IN KENTUCKY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP OF GILBERT'S BRIGADE, NEAR MT. VERNON, Via MT. VERNON, KY., May 10.

Col. Gilbert assumed command in person of the 44th Ohio for a reconnoissance east and south of London. That serious business is imminent may be inferred from the fact that he ordered forward the balance of the mounted men of the regiment. News will be received to-morrow.

Parties of rebels, numbering from 60 to 300, have been infesting the southeastern counties for several weeks, and Gilbert is determined to sweep them out. The brigade is encamped on a fine ground near Mount Vernon, and will compare favorably in drill and discipline with the very best of the 9th army corps. Their chief trouble just now is scarcity of forage and subsistence—the Quartermasters and Commissaries of the division having succeeded in tangling everything up already.

The division officers would seem to have been selected with a special view to their incapacity. The supply trains of the brigade were withdrawn when they were expected to draw commissariat stores thirty or forty miles. Unless management of such matters betters, serious inconvenience will occur.

Order No. 38 is doing its work in the mountains. Citizens are becoming less backward in changing their rebel neighborhoods, and the military promptly arrests. Some twenty have been sent from here.

The 44th is nearly remounted, and would be quite, were it not for a few broken down horses furnished them. The new band of the 44th, composed of sixteen instruments, plays very well, and nightly attract admiring crowds of natives of all ages, sexes and colors.

The 104th, under command of Major Street, has improved wonderfully. Col. Reilly is still on the court-martial at Somerset.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., May 9, 1863.

Bids for erecting the north wing of the Capitol, and laying the foundation for the remainder of the building, were opened to-day. Jas. Livesey of Madison, was the lowest bidder, $50,850. There were seven other bids, the highest being only $200 below the amount appropriated, $63,000. Most of the bids were below $53,000. It was, though it had been feared there would be no bid, without the appropriation.

The Secretary of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society, sends the Governor the names of eighty Wisconsin soldiers, mainly of the 22d regiment, sick, in the Annapolis hospital.

Col. Dile, of the 30th regiment, in camp is seriously ill.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 9, 1863.

The scarred veterans of the 37th Illinois Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Black, arrived here to-day, and are encamped on their former Camp Jackson grounds. They were received with cheers on the street.

Gen. Hovey, of Illinois is in town, and expresses the most sanguine belief in Grant's ability to force the rebels out of their entrenchments at Vicksburg. Grant expects to cut off the railroad communication between Jackson and Vicksburg very soon. Information has been received of the parole of the sixteen men belonging to Co. E, of the 3d Iowa cavalry, captured by Marmaduke, near White Water Bridge, during the recent retreat, Capt. Spencer has been carried to Little Rock.

It is now positively declared by parties claiming to understand the intentions of the Government, that all the secesh lately arrested here, save two, will certainly be sent through the lines into Dixie. A large number of secesh females, wives and dependants of Confederate officers, have been arrested and imprisoned, among them the wife of Gen. Frost. These arrests cause considerable excitement here.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9, 1863.

John Amburn and G. W. Sampson, living near Athens, in Menard County, were arrested for treason by order of Gen. Ammen, and brought to this city last night, and lodged in jail. They have been arrested on affidavit, charged with being secessionists. It is claimed by Sampson's friends, however, that he is a loyal man, and has been arrested on the affidavit of secessionists.

Lieut.-Col. W. J. Wyatt, Capt. Joel M. Fanning, G. W. Fanning and Horace E. May, of the 101st Illinois, have resigned. Major J. T. Newman has been promoted to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. Lesage, of the Meredosia Company, was chosen Major, and Lieut. C. A. Catlin has been chosen Captain of the Company lately commanded by Capt. May.

Col. Thos. Henderson has resigned the command of the 112th Illinois regiment, now in Kentucky. Lieut. Col. Bond takes his place.

One of the rebel General Price's officers is said to have reviewed a number of K. G. C.'s in Clark county, a few days since.

An immense Union meeting was held at Edwardsville, Madison county, yesterday. It was addressed by Judge Trumbull, Hon. John Baker, Dr. Rutherford and a Captain of the 71st Ohio Volunteers. It numbered 8,000 people, and was the largest meeting ever held in the county, being much more numerous than that at which Tom Corwin spoke, two years ago.

Gen. Hovey says that Vicksburg must be captured in less than eight days. The affair at Port Gibson is more important than appears on the surface. The Union army has now got in the rear of Vicksburg, and the enemy must come out and fight.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 10, 1863.

The reports that our forces, under General Keyes, had captured and occupied the rebel capital, caused great excitement here, and still continues. The streets have been crowded most of the day, and the greatest anxiety is manifested for its confirmation.

The Governor has been officially notified by the authorities at Washington that all officers and men captured and paroled previous to April 1st, and all prisoners delivered at City Point up to May 6th, have been exchanged. The excess of prisoners is on our side. Col. Coburn, of the 33d Indiana, is among the last lot of prisoners released from Richmond, and is expected here to-morrow. Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Crittenden, of this State, has resigned. The Indiana military agent, at Washington, reports the following losses in the 14th and 20th Indiana Regiments, in the recent engagement: 14th Regiment, 7 killed, 49 wounded and 2 missing; 20th Regiment, one killed, 31 wounded, and 4 missing. The 7th, 19th, 27th and 3d cavalry were also engaged, but no account of their losses have been received.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 10, 1863.

The report last evening that Richmond had been taken created the greatest excitement. The newspaper offices were besieged for particulars until after midnight.

It was reported that Gen. Burnside had received news officially. General B. received three dispatches during the evening, giving the rumors at the East, but nothing from any official source. He telegraphed to Washington at last to learn the truth, but up to 10 p. m. he has received no reply. He says the news is possible, but not entirely probable.

There is no decision in the Vallandigham case.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, May 9, 1863.

A large mill belonging to the St. Croix Falls Lumbering Company, was burned at St. Croix Falls a few days ago. Loss $25,000. No insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Our city is in great excitement this evening over the report of the capture of Richmond.

The Sale of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The subscription agent reports the sales of 5.20's for the week ending Saturday, at $8,060,000. The aggregate amount sold by Mr. Cooke and his agents in various cities and States, is $68,069,150.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

$1800 TO LOAN FOR TWO YEARS, AT EIGHT PER CENT, On Chicago City property. Apply to J. L. LEE, 63 Clark street.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., this (MONDAY) evening, at the Masonic Temple, at 7½ o'clock. H. G. CHASE, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, At No. 150 North Dearborn-St., To have taken place on MONDAY, 11th inst., Is Postponed until TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 9½ o'clock. The entire Household Furniture of A. CHESTER, Esq., will be sold on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] H. ALEXANDER, Auctioneer.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Room No. 4, Metropolitan Block, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

NATIONAL 5-20 LOAN. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS. [illegible] IN GOLD. [illegible]

MINERAL WATERS. CONGRESS WATER, EMPIRE WATER, KISSINGEN WATER, VICHY WATER. By box or single bottle. BLISS & SHARP, Apothecaries, 144 Lake street.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street, have received a fresh supply of Gingham and Silk Sun Umbrellas, GRENADINE VEILS, RUFFLED AND EMBROIDERED COLLARS, Silk and Worsted Embroidery, BRAIDS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, Dress Buttons, Ornaments, Quilled Ribbons, &c. To all of which they ask the attention of cash buyers. 78 LAKE STREET.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street, call the attention of the Ladies to their new arrivals of Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas, BACK AND SIDE COMBS, In Jet, Steel and Gilt. COLLARETTE TIES, FANS, VEILS, &c. 78 LAKE STREET.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—By direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, [illegible] DESCRIPTION OF LANDS: [illegible] Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Washington City, D. C., May 1863.

POTASH, POTASH. 50 Casks Prime Potash. For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. 40 STATE ST., Chicago.

GEO. G. POPE, late POPE & SLOCUM, 122 Clark Street, 122. Wholesale and Retail dealer in best brands CARBON OIL AND BENZOLE, LAMPS, &c.

ELECTRICITY. DR. IRONS [illegible]

New Advertisements.

J. H. BRUCE, 166 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

J. A. BRUCE, 45 Hanover Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Wholesale Dealers —IN— JEWELRY.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

We have constantly on hand Jewelry of all qualities and prices, WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND PLATED-WARE which will be sold for cash at lower prices than at any other house in the Northwest.

We are directly connected with manufacturers at Providence, R. I., and the senior member of the firm being in the Eastern market, continually getting up new styles of goods, customers have the advantage of buying at manufacturers' prices.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION TO J. H. BRUCE, 166 Lake-St., Chicago, Ill.

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, Sheet Iron, TINNERS' STOCK, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street.

HARDWARE. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake St., Chicago, Importers and Jobbers of Hardware, Tinners' Stock, "Wheeling" Nails, &c., &c.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS And Wholesale Dealers —IN— BOOTS & SHOES, 32 Lake Street, Cor. Wabash avenue.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake Street, 48 CHICAGO, Jobbers of WALL PAPERS! BORDERS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Hospital, [illegible] New Orleans, [illegible] 88 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] The only Infallible Cure [illegible]

MARRIAGE CARDS.—[illegible] W. J. WHITE, 90 Washington st.

New Advertisements.

DEAFNESS. CATARRH, Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Air Passages. DRS. LIGHTHILL, of 34 Saint Mark's Place, N. Y., HAVE OPENED AN OFFICE IN CHICAGO AT THE TREMONT HOUSE, ROOM 31, WHICH WILL BE UNDER THE SPECIAL CHARGE OF DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL. [illegible] TESTIMONIALS: [illegible] CATARRH CURED. [illegible]

FURS, MOTH.—Ladies can be relieved of all trouble and danger of MOTHS by leaving their FURS [illegible] J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers, 122 Lake street.

REMOVAL. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO 225 LAKE STREET CORNER OF FRANKLIN.

"WHO'LL SAVE THE LEFT." A new descriptive song. WORDS BY R. TOMPKINS. Music by GEO. F. ROOT. [illegible] PRICE 50 CENTS. ROOT & CADY, CHICAGO.

CINCINNATI EXCURSION will leave the Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne R. R. Depot, Tuesday 19th inst., at 7:30 A. M., Via the C. and C. Railroad. Tickets for the round trip, $10, AND GOOD FOR TWO WEEKS. For Sale at the [illegible] Depot on the Morning of the Excursion.

NEW YORK SEED POTATOES. 100 BBLS. MERCERS (White Neshannock.) 50 BBLS. PRINCE ALBERTS. 100 BBLS. PEACH BLOW. 100 BBLS. CHERRY BLOW. (new and popular.) [illegible] PRICE PER BBL. (in store) $3. Orders promptly filled. [illegible]

HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & CO., JOBBERS IN CLOTHING, AND Gents' Furnishing Goods, 34 & 36 LAKE STREET, Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. Manufacturers and Jobbers at 95 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. [illegible]

IRON AND TIN. 1863. 1863. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN-PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, Copper, Wire, Nails, Glass and Farming Tools Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. [illegible] NAYLOR & CO'S CAST STEEL BELLS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

FROM AUCTION.—We bought at the Great Trade Auction Sales in New York [illegible] 500 AUCTION LOTS OF French, English and German, Spring and Summer Dress Goods, [illegible] PARIS DRESS GOODS. [illegible] DOMESTIC GOODS [illegible] 20 and 30 per cent. below prices of a few days ago. [illegible]

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil, [illegible] LAKE STREET.

HYDRANT HOSE.—A [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1863.

THE PLOT OF THE CONSTITUTION.—Without recommending an imitation of the practices of the rebels in the enforcement of the acts of their Congress, or in the administration of unwritten military law, we tell our authorities that they may profit by the lessons that Jeff. Davis and his subordinates of the army and of the civil service are daily acting before them. The rebel government is a despotism; but in its rigorous and effective Ours, founded on law and the honored usages of mankind, ought while regarding justice and tempering its doings with mercy, to be still more potent and energetic than that which is causing its destruction. Ours has its roots in the affections and interests of the people; but, save in the routine operations which might have been predicted in a time of peace, it has never asserted itself, because those who administer it have never been convinced of the imminence of the danger by which the country is threatened. We claim no prescience; but we can see that the time has come in which the Constitution must, in the hands of those who interpret and administer it, be regarded as containing in itself—in its essence, in the necessity of its being, if not in the letter—the warrant and the authority for its own preservation, and for the safety and advancement of all the institutions which rest upon it as a corner-stone; and hence the right to punish with all proper severity those who are plotting for the incoming of anarchy, and the destruction of our fathers' work. We say that lawyers' quibbles and quirks—the doubts and difficulties with which this question has been hedged about—must be set aside as verbiage which has no meaning now; and the common sense of the nation, which is, after all, the last interpreter of the fundamental law, must be appealed to. It must say what vitality—what of self-preserving power—that instrument contains. We know in advance what the answer of the people will be. Their unaffected joy, whenever a traitor, who, hid behind the technalities, decisions and precedents with which the special-pleaders, half-sitting judges and old case-makers have concealed the truth, has exhausted his quiver of the poisoned arrows with which he has fought, is dragged out and sent to his punishment, tells how heartily they would applaud a continuation of the work. The obligation of our rulers to preserve, is not less imperative than the oath to support the Constitution; and it was not imposed without a grant of the power to rightfully use some other weapons than words in a war like this. Then let our rulers go on. The loyal men, confident that despotism is impossible, and that nobody is intending to set it up, will be content so the work is done.

SYMPATHY OF ENGLISH WRITERS WITH THE NORTH.

It is encouraging to find that the leading thinkers and speakers of England are not only on the side of the North in the present war, but utterly opposed to the policy of the British Government in its relation to our own. To say nothing of John Bright and Richard Cobden, or W. E. Forster, and the great army of politicians which these men, who are the Body Guard of English liberty, represent, there are genuine men of Letters, whom no Government can purchase, no Ministers' smiles can coaxe, and no threats intimidate, that from the very first, have entered warmly into our cause, and flung the weight of their influence on our side.

We are all the more glad of this, because of the fine human spirit, the friendly sympathy, and right manly feeling, which characterize every one of these writers who have made our struggle the theme of their discourse. Charles Dickens in a late number of his Serial, speaks in the most decided terms of the justice of the Northern cause, and has no pity for the South, whose vaunted object, is, he says, to found a system of Government based upon the principles of an almost forgotten barbarism, in defiance of civilization and christianity, and adverse to the liberties of mankind. He warns the English not to conclude that Republicanism has failed here, because we are engaged in civil war. Republicanism, he tells them, has never had a fair trial with that dead weight of slavery on its neck, and that it survives, in spite of this incubus, is, he thinks, the best proof of its vitality, and the brightest augury of its future stability and success.

Mr. Francis W. Newman, a man of the highest genius and scholarship, and one of the foremost thoughtsmen of Europe, takes even wider and deeper ground than Dickens, and throws his whole intellect and eloquence in defense of the Federal Government. In an address which he lately delivered in London, he places the argument of the war in a full and clear light, and denounces the English Ministers for the wanton cruelty of their policy against us, especially in the matter of the rebe cruisers, which he regards as a violation both of moral and public laws.

Speaking of the silly question, so often started by silly people, both at home and abroad, namely, "How would the North be able to govern the South, if victorious?" he said: "This question occasioned great anxiety to Englishmen, who did not trouble themselves how England was to govern India after blowing Hindoos from the cannon's mouth (cheers). Lord Derby and Lord Russell had expressed great anxiety that the North should not conquer the South, because if they did they would never be able to govern it (laughter). Lord Russell had never expressed any misgiving as to the power of England to govern Oude when Lord Dalhousie annexed it on false pretences (cheers). Men who, if they did not how, for vengeance against innocent Hindoos, at least raised no protest against it, denounced Gen. Butler for saying a harsh word against the insolence of Southern women, who were the active supporters of slavery, reeking as it was with rape and incest (cheers). The most rotten of all tyrannies was the oligarchical Slave Power. It had no past history—no noble memories to kindle it—no cohesion of orders—no public chance, and consisted of a few overbearing families, with a mass of poor whites and 3,000,000 slaves. The interests of the poorer whites lay with the North, and experience proved that as the slave States came into the possession of the North, the poorer whites were rapidly converted to the cause of freedom. The conquest of the South would not duly make the slave-owners helpless, but they would lose all motive for rebellion since the slaves were all free, and the result, he believed, would be that the families of the planters would soon become reconciled to the hard fate of being honorable citizens."

Amongst the journals, also, which have spoken encouraging words to us, and vindicated our cause, are the *Spectator*, *Examiner*, *Leeds Mercury*, *Leeds Times*, *Dundee Advertiser*, *Perth Advertiser*, *Manchester Examiner*, *Star and Times*, the *London Daily News*, and last not least, the *London Star*, which belongs to John Bright, the Hampden of England.

THE FATING OF THE PAPERS.

Some people talk of going to war with the same easy nonchalance wherewith they speak of going a journey; as if to wage a very laborious thing for a nation to do, and cost no sacrifice worth of the name in money. There are always plenty of such people in the world, silly, frivolous people—who do not know what war means, and the enormous sacrifices it involves and the immense disturbance it causes. Even in our own country, there are those who would think there was no difficulty in the question, and the most simple thing in the world for us to do, if we were to take up the idea that it was a very simple matter for a great Government to be called on to put down a rebellion. Such people would be astonished at their own ignorance, if they could be made to see it. There are times when we would plunge into war, if we could do it without the whole country, and without the whole world being involved in it, and without the whole world being involved in it, and without the whole world being involved in it

GILBERT & SAMPSON
100 Crates Crockery
GLASSWARE
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON.
Large sale of [illegible]
Household Furniture, Carpets, [illegible]
AT AUCTION.
Parlor, Chamber, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON.
The entire Furniture, Carpets, &c., of the Foster House [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON.
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Engravings, [illegible]
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, [illegible]
135 MICHIGAN AVENUE, [illegible]

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & [illegible]
Large sale of Military Overcoats [illegible] the Government, by order of the U. S. Quartermaster at Boston.
On THURSDAY, May 14th, [illegible]
23,201 Infantry Great Coats [illegible]

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The [illegible]
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
On Friday, the 22d day of May, [illegible]

GREAT SALE OF
Chicago City Property
AT AUCTION.
Thursday, the 4th day of June, [illegible]
ORIGINAL TOWN,
AND IN
Wright's, Elston's and Sheffield's Addition to Chicago.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE,
BY
Gore, Willson & Co.,
54 LAKE STREET,
Every Tuesday and Thursday,
AT 9 A. M., PROMPT.
LARGER, BETTER SELECTED
AND
OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES
Than by any other House
MANUFACTURERS,
To whom we make advances
UNUSUAL FACILITIES
MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT
GORE, WILLSON & CO.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.
Government Sale
OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED
HORSES
AND
BROOD MARES.
On Thursday, April 23d,
AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS [illegible]
AT 10 O'CLOCK, WILL BE [illegible]
Condemned and Captured
HORSES,
AND
BROOD MARES, [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible] IODINE WATER. A cure for Scrofula, [illegible]
DR. H. ANDERS & CO., 428 Broadway, N. Y.
BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New [illegible]
THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT. [illegible]
CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, [illegible]

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!!
[illegible]

DRUNKENNESS CURED.—
[illegible]

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU!!
[illegible]
The Casket of Pearls!
Containing SECRET COUNSELS for the Mothers, Wives and Daughters of America, [illegible]
By Madame BEAUMONT, French Physician.
[illegible]

WHY IS CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE POPULAR?
[illegible]

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
CATARRH,
and Diseases of the Air Passages.
[illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A
NERVOUS INVALID.
[illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S
[illegible]
GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR
[illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER
[illegible]
Use the Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters.
[illegible]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!
[illegible]
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
[illegible]

Real Estate.

SOUTH BRANCH RIVER AND [illegible]
1200 FEET,
[illegible]

GREAT SALE OF
LOTS AND CONTRACTS,
[illegible]
At Auction, June 17th, 1863.
[illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
[illegible]

Business Cards.

GOODRICH & LAWSON,
[illegible]

DRS. E. A. BOGUE AND [illegible]

LAND SURVEYING AND EN[illegible]

[illegible] TRUSSING, [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

GROCERIES.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
75 South Water street, Chicago,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE,
EMBRACING
Sugars, Fish,
Teas, Tobacco,
Coffees, Rice,
Syrups, Spices,
Molasses, Soaps,
Dried Fruit,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in that line.
[illegible]
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.
(Formerly 42 Chatham street, New York.)
Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Fine Rappee, Coarse Rappee, American Gentleman, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Natchitoches, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot, Honey Dew Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Fresh Scotch.
Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.
TOBACCO.
SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING.
[illegible]
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

1863.—SPRING TRADE.
CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
84 & 86 Lake Street, Chicago,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings,
And all the various styles of WOOLEN, COTTON and LINEN piece goods for
MEN'S WEAR,
Adapted to the wants of the West. [illegible]
AGENTS FOR
Scott's, Clay's and Glencross' Reports of Fashions.

1863.—DRY GOODS,
Staple and Fancy,
FOR THE SPRING,
HARMON, GALE & CO.,
(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale.)
53 LAKE STREET, Chicago.
We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of
COTTON AND WOOL GOODS,
PRINTS,
COTTONADES,
Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery,
AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.
[illegible]
HARMON, GALE & CO.

YOUNG, BROTHERS & CO.
33 & 35 Lake street,
AND 39 WABASH AVENUE,
CHICAGO,
—AND—
135 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS,
Have the largest and best assorted stock of
CLOTHING,
To be found in the West, including a splendid assortment of
Spanish Linen Coats
AND DUSTERS.
Our Manufactory is at
190 Chambers-st., and 50 Warren-st., New York.
We will sell our Clothing at the
Lowest New York, Philadelphia
—AND—
BOSTON MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
YOUNG, BROTHERS & CO.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS & CHEMICALS,
146 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.
Also, deal largely in
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,
GLASSWARE.
Burning Oils, Kerosene,
SOAP-MAKER'S STOCK,
Manufacturers' Goods, &c., &c.,
[illegible]
J. H. REED, [illegible]

EDWARD WESSON.
NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
Carefully selected for the
WESTERN TRADE.
No. 12 Cortlandt street,
(Opposite the Western Hotel,) NEW YORK.

SUGAR WAREHOUSE,
[illegible]
AGENCY OF THREE
New York Sugar Refineries,
Which manufacture
60,000,000 lbs. Raw Sugar a Year,
[illegible]
AT NEW YORK PRICES,
[illegible]
"Money Saved is Money Earned."
[illegible]
TERMS CASH.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Allen Sarah mrs
Allen Dora miss
Allen Joseph mrs
Anderson R J mrs
Anderson Mary E
Ashton O mrs
Angle Libbie miss
Armitage Elmira mrs
Atkinson Ellen mrs
Archard Lide miss
Arnold Jessie miss
Adams Mary miss
Abbott Fannie mrs
Ackley Hellen miss
Abbott Fannie mrs
Adams Bell miss
Adams Mary G miss
Arsdale C mrs
Allen L H mrs
Aldrich Peter mrs
Alkins Mary mrs

B

Baker Eliza miss
Bach M miss
Bailey L L mrs
Bailey Lottie mrs 2
Baker Hellen miss
Ball Mary L miss
Beaty Mary C mrs
Bennett Maria miss
Berry Anna miss
Bingham Orena miss
Bidwell Clara mrs
[illegible]

C

Cain Margaret miss
Clark Della miss
[illegible]

D

Daly Francis
Dally Ellen mrs
Davis Louise G mrs
Davis Amanda miss
Dochert Maria mrs
Doll David mrs
Dooy Elizabeth
Dole Sarah mrs
Doyle Johannah mrs
[illegible]

E

[illegible]

F

Farwell Catherine miss
Farwell Mary mrs
Fay Lucinda miss
Flannery Catherine mrs 2
Flynn Annie miss
[illegible]

G

[illegible]

H

Hays Auguste miss
Henry Lizzie miss
[illegible]

I

Irwin Elizabeth mrs
Ilis Mary A miss

J

Jackson Mary miss
Jackson J D mrs
Jackson Martha miss
Jones Della B mrs
[illegible]

K

[illegible]

L

[illegible]

M

[illegible]

Mac

[illegible]

N

[illegible]

O

[illegible]

P

[illegible]

Q

Quinlisk Maggie miss
Quenan Marga miss

R

[illegible]

S

[illegible]

T

[illegible]

U

Upton F mrs

V

Vincent Kate miss
Van Buren L F miss
Vaughan Mary C mrs
Vancover Ellen miss
Vandyer Fanny miss
Vernon Sarah miss

W

[illegible]

Y

Young Fred mrs
Young M J miss
Yeoman Daniel L mrs

Initials.

Annie

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Austin mr
Adams L W
Adams John P
Andrews H A prof
[illegible]

B

[illegible]

C

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G

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I and J

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K

[illegible]

L

[illegible]

M

[illegible]

N

[illegible]

O

[illegible]

P

[illegible]

Q

Quealy Martin
Quigley Patrick
Quinby Enoch
Quinn Frederick
Quick Oliver

R

[illegible]

S

[illegible]

T

[illegible]

U

Upton Samuel
Uplaf A H

V

[illegible]

W

[illegible]

Y

Young H or P M
Young K
Young Nathaniel
Hardie
Yerrington G B

Z

Zaldon John
Zimmank John

Initials.

W S....6 E F G Box 139....Proprietor of the Glass Factory....G E....W W & Co....Commercial Exchange Bank....168 Randolph Street....Mc O M & Co....H C Col Box 3560....J B W....S C A B....W....North Western Plank R C.

Persons calling for letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November, from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. and on Sundays from 8:30 a. m. till 10:15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Miscellaneous.

HATS, CAPS, &c.
25 Lake Street.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH
now offer for
EARLY SPRING TRADE,
by the package or dozen,
5,000 CASES
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,
Palm Leaf Goods, Shaker Hoods, &c.,
[illegible]

STRYKER & CO'S
CLOAKS!
PLAIN, BRAIDED AND RICHLY EMBROIDERED.
Circulars and Sacques,
New and Splendid Styles
NOW READY AT
STRYKER & CO.'S,
No. 141 Lake street.
ALSO—JUST RECEIVED,
SUMMER, LAMA, and FINE LAMBS WOOL
SHAWLS,
In Seasonable Colors.
DRESS GOODS
SUN UMBRELLAS,
Parasols and Sun Shades,
A large stock now in store,
Bonnet, Trimming and Belt Ribbons.
JOUVIN'S & ALEXANDRE'S KIDS.
A large assortment of
HOOP SKIRTS,
Prints and Domestic Goods,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY & GLOVES
Just opened, and will be sold at prices as low as can elsewhere be found.
STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET.

HATS, CAPS AND
Straw Goods
AT WHOLESALE.
E. P. L. BROOM,
(SUCCESSOR TO E. R. KELLOGG & CO.)
50 - - LAKE STREET. - - 50
I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, a large and well selected stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS
SHAKER HOODS, &c.,
suitable for the
Spring and Summer Trade of '63
Which I offer to the trade, either by the package or dozen, at
LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.
Country Merchants, whether purchasing or not, are cordially invited to examine my stock and prices.
E. P. L. BROOM,
Wholesale Dealer in
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
50 LAKE ST. CHICAGO

1863 NEW HOUSE. 1863
H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.,
37 Lake st. and 43 Wabash avenue,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
Umbrellas and Parasols.
[illegible]
ALL CASH BUYERS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY.—
[illegible]

ESTATE OF HENRY B. GOOD[illegible]
[illegible]

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—
[illegible]
WEST, NORTHWEST,
—OR—
Philadelphia, New York and Boston.
THE ONLY PLACE TO PROCURE TICKETS
is at the Depot of the
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.
[illegible]
BEWARE OF RUNNERS!
[illegible]
G. S. KOONTZ, General Agent.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND
AND
1863 Chicago Line. 1863
[illegible]
Western Transportation Company
BETWEEN
CHICAGO AND BUFFALO,
FORMING A
DAILY LINE
[illegible]
New York Central Railroad, Spaulding's Express, Union Express;
[illegible]
A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

THE NORTHERN
Transportation Company
OF OHIO,
IS PREPARED TO TRANSPORT PROPERTY BETWEEN
BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST,
WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH.
[illegible]
To Chicago and Intermediate Ports.
AGENTS.
[illegible]
N. J. BOWE, Chicago.
Office and dock foot of North Lasalle street.

1863. THE 1863.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.
325 Miles Double Track.
[illegible]
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
[illegible]
SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
[illegible]
FREIGHTS.
[illegible]
LIVE STOCK.
[illegible]

Bags.

CORN EXCHANGE.
Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS!
Of every description,
157 South Water Street. 157.
MILLERS
SEAMLESS,
BURLAPS,
FLOUR,
GRAIN,
GUNNY,
HAM AND FEED BAGS.
Second hand bags always on hand.
[illegible]

Copartnership.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—
[illegible]
WM. M. TURSMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
[illegible]
ABRAHAM BARNETT,
MORRIS PFLAUM.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, [illegible]
Chicago, May 1, 1863.
STEPHEN F. LUNT.
[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.
EDWARD H. ENDICOTT
[illegible]
BUCHANAN & ALLING.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership [illegible]
SAMUEL HOWE,
R. V. ROBBINS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
GEORGE BARRON
[illegible]
HENRY MILWARD.

TO RENT—New and second-hand
PIANOS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
[illegible]

EXCISE TAX LAWS,
In Press:
[illegible]
THE EXCISE TAX LAW.
WITH ALL THE AMENDMENTS.
[illegible]

Proposals.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN
STATIONERY.
[illegible]
J. W. CATTELL, Auditor of State.
Des Moines, April 6, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Treasury Department, [illegible]
ISAIAH ROGERS,
Engineer in charge Treasury Department.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS
FOR SUPPLY OF MARINE HOSPITAL.
[illegible]
LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

DEPOT COMMISSARY OFFICE,
[illegible]
Four Thousand (4,000) Head of Beef Cattle,
[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY HORSES.
[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR HAY,
STRAW AND GRAIN.
[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.
[illegible]
CAPT. J. A. POTTER
Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Chicago, Ill.

TO BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received at my office until the 15th inst., for Building a large Brick School House at Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill. Plans and specifications of the work may be examined at No. 1 Masonic Temple, Chicago, or at the office of Judge Higbee, Pittsfield. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
JOHN M. VAN OSDEL.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 73 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House.)
[illegible]
Notice to Wholesale Buyers.
[illegible]
L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, [illegible]
Chicago Post Office Box [illegible]

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A
[illegible]

WOOL TWINE—I am manufacturing, and can fill orders for this goods,
In any quantities.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
[illegible]

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable
[illegible]

Medicinal.

CONSTITUTION
WATER
THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR THE
CONSTITUTION,
AND THE
ONLY KNOWN REMEDY
FOR
DIABETES,
AND DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.
These Dangerous and Troublesome Diseases, which have thus far Resisted the best Directed Treatment, can be completely controlled by the Remedy now before us!
THE CURATIVE
[illegible]
CONSTITUTION WATER,
[illegible]
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.
[illegible]
DYSMENORRHEA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND IN MENORRHAGIA OR PROFUSE FLOWING.
[illegible]
SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.
[illegible]
LEUCORRHEA, OR WHITES.
[illegible]
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, AND CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY AND BURNING OR PAINFUL URINATING.
[illegible]
FOR DYSPEPSIA.
[illegible]
PHYSICIANS
[illegible]
CONSTITUTION WATER.
[illegible]
DIURETICS
[illegible]
Read, Read, Read.
[illegible]
J. V. L. DEWITT.
[illegible]
THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.
[illegible]
CONSTITUTION WATER
[illegible]
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
WRIGHT & FRENCH
WHOLESALE AGENTS, Chicago, Ill.

★ ★ ★
DR. SWEET'S
Infallible Liniment,
THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
The great natural Bone Setter.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is known all over the United States.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Toothache in one minute.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, [illegible]

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.
Semi-annual Water Tax due May 1st, 1863.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1863.

GREAT CAVALRY RAID.

THE IMMENSE SCARE IN RICHMOND.

Details from the Richmond Papers.

The New York papers received last night contain liberal extracts from the Richmond papers, giving an account of Stoneman's great cavalry raid. We make some extracts:

(From the Richmond Examiner, May 4th.)

On Saturday morning, the belief became general in the city that Hooker had succeeded in throwing the main body of his army across the upper waters of the Rappahannock, and had established himself on a line running from Chancellorville, on the Orange plank road, ten miles west of Fredericksburg, to Spotsylvania Court House, a point twelve miles southwest of the latter place. Though it was clear that our position had been turned by this movement, and our army deprived of the immense advantages it enjoyed in the famous battle of the 13th December, 1862, the admission gave rise to no uneasiness. Entire confidence in the skill of our generals and the indomitable valor of Southern troops precluded any feeling of painful anxiety. Still the public eagerness to hear from the army was great. Nothing was talked of but the "situation," and the demand for the latest news was universal. The morning, however, wore away without anything transpiring beyond a vague rumor that a desperate moonlight fight had taken place somewhere, in which the enemy had been driven from one to ten miles, according to the fancy of the narrator of the account.

But about 12 o'clock the city was electrified by the report that the Yankees, in immense force, had taken possession of the Central Railroad at Louisa Court House, fourteen miles southwest of Spotsylvania Court House, and sixty miles from the city, and, being uninterrupted by our troops, were tearing up the track for miles. This statement being made on the authority of the telegraph operator at Louisa Court House, who had only escaped capture after performing prodigies of pedestrianism, was currently believed and gave rise to vague but grave apprehensions. On every hand the questions were asked, "Where is Gen. Lee?" "Where is our army?" In the course of an hour the above story received an addition, in the shape of a report that a heavy detachment of the enemy had appeared at Columbia, and, after cutting the canal at that place, were making their way to the high bridge on the South Side Railroad.

At 4 o'clock p. m. a city paper issued an extra containing the following:

The telegraph operator from Louisa Court House arrived at Frederick's Hall Station, twelve miles this side of the Court House, at a quarter to twelve to-day (Saturday.) He walked from Louisa Court House to Frederick's Hall, bareheaded and without a coat. He reports that the enemy, about one thousand strong, came into Louisa Court House at 3 o'clock this morning, and have since that time torn up the railroad track for a distance of four miles in this direction, and are still at the work.

Their first inquiry at Louisa Court House was for the operator, who made his escape by the back door while they were searching the house for him. He states that reinforcements were coming up very rapidly, and presumes that by this time their force must be greatly augmented.

At Trevillian's, five miles higher up the road, they appeared, it is reported, ten thousand strong. This, however, may be an exaggeration. The report comes, we understand, from Gordonsville, via Lynchburg, and was brought to the former place by a courier.

The mail train on the Central road is now at Hanover Junction, and will return to the city. The freight train which left Richmond this morning, at four o'clock, is at Beaver Dam, and will also return, we learn, as soon as some stores there can be loaded.

All the trains at and west of Gordonsville have been stopped, and none are between Beaver Dam and that point. So the enemy cannot injure us much in the way of destroying cars. We have also the gratifying information that all the stores that were at all the railroad stations accessible to the enemy have been removed, in anticipation of this raid. It will therefore prove to them a fruitless movement, except the injury to the track, which can be repaired in less time than it will take them to tear up the rails. There are no bridges nearer them than those over the Rivanna River and Moore's Creek, which are about two miles east of Charlottesville, and nineteen west of Gordonsville.

The above, coolly translated, seems to mean that the Yankee cavalry, no doubt in considerable force, left Spotsylvania Court House on Friday night with the intention of tapping the Central Rail Road at Louisa Court House and Trevillian's, and arrived at the former place about three o'clock in the morning; that the telegraph operator, being aroused from his slumbers by the announcement that the Yankees were upon him, slipped on his pantaloons (or did not slip them on), and fled wildly for the next station. His statements of the force of the enemy and the damage done by them to the railroad are worth nothing, as it is very clear from his own account that he didn't even wait to see whether the report of the advent of the Yankees was true or false. He said he walked to Frederick's Hall. It is more likely that he ran the whole distance. We believe that the Yankees reached the railroad, not far from the telegraph man's story, but, because being near Spotsylvania Court House, there was nothing to obstruct their raid.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 4th.]

The Confederacy has never received an insult so mortifying and provoking as that which it suffered yesterday and the day before. The Federal army had reached and taken possession of Spotsylvania Court House. From that point they have not only attempted and executed the manœuvre suggested as probable in our last issue, but a great deal more. Leaving the body of the army stretching in line from that point to the Rapidan, their cavalry, under Gen. Stoneman, has pressed on to the Central Railroad and cut it at Trevillian's; then penetrated to the roads between Fredericksburg and Richmond, and cut that too at or near Ashland, and at the moment we write is believed to be careering unharmed in the open country ten miles from Richmond, in the rear of Lee's army, having passed his communications with the city and shut off for the moment his source of supply.

That this audacious raid will have any serious effect on the great battle or battles now fighting, or fought, in Spotsylvania, is not possible. The trifling damage which these cavalry have done to the railroads can be repaired sooner than it was effected. But the event throws an unpleasant light on the improvidence of those who control the military powers of the country. Its success shows that they are blind to the character of the man now in command of the Federal forces. He is no longer an able, prudent officer, making war according to the rules of the science, but a reckless gambler, who has nothing to lose and is ready to play on any chance, however desperate. Such adventures as these are precisely what might have been reasonably expected of him. But further, in the investigating committee of the Federal Congress, General Hooker, while stating what he thought should have been done by Burnside, laid down in so many words this identical cavalry campaign, as part of his programme! The Southern Government and General was forewarned, yet would not be forearmed.

The lines of telegraph between Richmond and Fredericksburg being of course severed, we are unable to give any authentic intelligence from the scene of real action. It is generally believed that a decisive battle was engaged, if not concluded, on yesterday, with success to the Confederates on all points but one; but even rumor does not furnish a detail beyond the circumstance that the brave and able General A. P. Hill has been wounded.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 5.]

At an early hour yesterday morning several persons reached the city who were on the ambulance train at the time of its capture by the Yankees on Sunday evening. From one of them we obtained some particulars of the affair. As the train neared the hotel at Ashland, a couple of shots were fired at the engine, which was at once stopped. The Yankees were the 12th Illinois regiment, five hundred strong, and commanded by a Colonel Davis, who said he was originally from King George county, Virginia, and claimed kin with President Davis. By order of the Colonel, the engine was uncoupled and burned. All the sick and wounded and passengers were then paroled.

No interference was made with private property. Just as the train was first halted by the Yankee cavalry several persons who were in the back car, among them a bearer of despatches from General Lee, jumped off and succeeded in escaping, and are supposed to have made their way to our forces at the South Anna, or to Hanover Junction. The Yankee Colonel was disposed to be very chatty. He said he knew the country around about Ashland like a book, that he had fox hunted over it many a time. The privates were not so complacent; they seemed rather uneasy, fearing surprise. One of them was heard to ask another how he liked the country. The fellow said he didn't like it altogether; he feared it was unhealthy to people from so far North. The Yankee horses were first rate and all in good order. The sick and wounded on the train were immediately taken into the houses of the residents of Ashland and the vicinity and attended by the ladies. The only property destroyed by the raid makers was the engine of the ambulance train, an old engine lying at Ashland, and some two hundred yards of the railroad track.

At eight o'clock A. M. a courier reported at headquarters that the Yankee cavalry, to the number of five thousand, were at Warwick's farm, five miles from the city. About the same time another courier brought information that the enemy had appeared at Hanovery Station, a station ten miles up the Fredericksburg Railroad. These announcements, of course, produced some excitement, though persons who had had any experience of courier stories received the information with many grains of allowance. All, however, believed that the Yankees, a part or a whole of the ... [illegible]

... 30th of June, 1862, Gen. A. P. Hill began the great battle of Richmond.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday morning, Major John F. Wrenn, with about eighty men of his cavalry battalion, who on Sunday started to Hanover Junction, returned to this city by the Mechanicsville turnpike. From one of the men we learned the adventures of the company during their brief absence from the city. On their way to the Junction, when three miles on this side of Ashland, they met on the mountain road a considerable body of Yankee cavalry. Major Wrenn at once drew up his men in line of battle, but the enemy showing no disposition to make an attack, he advanced upon him. A skirmish at long range ensued, in which forty or fifty shots were fired on each side. One Yankee was seen to fall from the saddle. No one was struck on our side. Major Wrenn, finding the enemy's force superior to his own, fell back slowly towards Richmond. During the night, Gen. Pryor rode out from the city alone, and joined Major Wrenn. The men remained in the saddle all night, falling back slowly, and watching the enemy. At 5 o'clock this morning, the retreating party came in sight of the Brooke bridge, on the Brooke turnpike, three miles from the city, when, to their surprise, they found it occupied by a detachment of several hundred Yankees. Seeing his retreat in that direction cut off, and the Yankees pressing on his rear, Major Wrenn wheeled his column to the left, and made across the country for the Meadow Bridges, which, on nearing, he discovered to be also in the possession of the enemy. Without loss of time, he bore still further east, and by dint of urging his jaded horses to their utmost, was enabled to reach and cross in safety the Mechanicsville bridge, from which point access to the city was unobstructed. Gen. Pryor and Major Wrenn at once repaired to the camp of the battalion at the old fair grounds, and set about collecting fresh horses with which to resume the field.

Between one and two o'clock p. m., John L. Phillips and James Crone, the telegraph operator and engineer, who had started out in the morning to repair the wires on the Central Railroad, returned to this city on foot. They give the following account of their expedition: They left the city at seven o'clock a. m., with an engine and tender, having with them two negro firemen. They proceeded as far as Peake's, eighteen miles from Richmond, without seeing any signs of the enemy. At this place they were met by a section master of the road, who informed them that the Yankees were at Hanover Court House, where they had staid all night. Upon the receipt of this information they immediately reversed the engine and started to return. On nearing the bridge over the Chickahominy the engineer discovered the Yankees employed in burning that structure. Leaving the free negroes to shift for themselves, Crone and Phillips leaped from the engine and plunged into the dense undergrowth of Chickahominy swamp. The Yankees pursued them a short distance, and gave up the chase. They then made the negroes put a full head of steam on the engine, and run it into the stream over the broken span of the bridge. Having done all the damage they conveniently could to the bridge and railroad, they robbed one of the negroes of his hat and silver watch, and, leaving behind them a couple of horses that were too much jaded to keep up with their hasty movements, took up their departure in an easterly direction. The negroes jumped upon the horses and rode into town.

The nearest approach to this city ever made by hostile Yankee was accomplished on yesterday morning. When McClellan beleaguered the capital of the Confederacy twelve months ago, and "On to Richmond" was the watchword of his numberless legions, five miles was the least distance ever between him and the object of his hopes and ambition. But on yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, three hundred Yankee cavalry visited the farm of Mr. John B. Young, on the Brooke turnpike, two miles from the corporate limits. Their stay, it is true, was brief, but they enjoyed one of the finest views of the spires and housetops of the city, and were rewarded by the acquisition of three fine horses, which they stole from Mr. Young. One of the horses they took from a buggy standing before the door. The first intimation Mr. Young had of the proximity of an enemy, three blue coats galloped up to his house from the rear and began to put a halter on his buggy horse. He stepped out of the house and asked the man what he was doing. The fellow replied that he was about to take that horse by "orders from headquarters." Then the truth that the individual before him was a live Yankee, for the first time flashed across his mind. He at once concluded that Gen. Lee must have been defeated, and that Hooker was marching on Richmond. Having secured the horses, the Yankees rejoined the main body, who were drawn up in line on the pike in front of the house. The Yankees were in much terror, evidently expecting every moment to be pounced upon by the rebel forces. The first explanation Mr. Young received of this sudden apparition of Yankees upon his peaceful premises was from a regiment of our troops sent in pursuit of the enemy.

Gen. Winder, attended by one of his aids, was out on the Brooke pike yesterday morning making a reconnoissance, when he narrowly escaped capture by the Yankee freebooters. He saw approaching him a body of cavalry; mistaking them for Wrenn's battalion, he was on the point of riding up to them, when his aid discovered their nationality. The General and his aid galloped on leisurely, soon leaving the jaded cattle of the Yankees out of sight. This was the same party who visited Mr. Young's farm. A lieutenant, James Brown, who had been on a visit to Mr. Paleskes, a few miles up the pike, had a short time before been arrested and paroled by them after being robbed of his horse.

THE CITY.

HANDSOME.—The late matinee given by Arlington, Leon & Donniker's Troupe for the benefit of the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum netted the handsome sum of $80 to that excellent institution.

FIRE.—On Friday night a shed in the rear of house No. 269 Desplaines street, owned and occupied by C. Hastings, was discovered, by a policeman, to be on fire. With the assistance of other policemen, he extinguished the flames. An examination, it is said, showed that the fire originated in a barrel stuffed with shavings and light kindling wood. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

REMOVED.—The old and well established firm of Vergho & Ruhling have removed their extensive store to 104 Lake street, three doors east of their old stand. This firm have the reputation—and a reputation endorsed by their business—of keeping one of the largest variety stores in the West. Few business firms enjoy a wider confidence, or more liberal patronage. We wish them continued success.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The Foster House, a large brick building, 100 by 80 feet and four stories high, on the corner of North Clark and Kinzie streets, is being raised to grade. The screws are under it, and everything is nearly ready for elevation.

Market street is being macadamized from Van Buren to Madison streets. This or some similar improvement of the condition of that street has long been needed.

COMMISSARY APPOINTED FOR CAMP DOUGLAS.—J. M. Hosford, editor of the *Union Advocate* at Geneseo, and late Major of the 112th Illinois, which position he resigned in consequence of injuries received in the service, has been appointed by Capt. Ninian W. Edwards, the Commissary of the District of Illinois, to take charge of the Commissary Department recently established at Camp Douglas in this city. He will enter upon the duties of his post immediately.

CHANGE OF TIME ON THE CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—A new time-table has been adopted on the C. & R. I. R. R., which takes effect this morning. Day Express and Mail leaves at the former hour, 9 a. m.; Night Express at 8:30 p. m., and Joliet Accommodation at 4:45 p. m. Trains arrive at 6:25 a. m., and 5:20 p. m. Accommodation at 8:55 a. m. Under the new arrangement, faster time is made than ever before on this road. Passengers who take the night train can enjoy the magnificent sleeping cars, from Chicago to Iowa City, and day cars thence to the end of the road, reaching Des Moines at 9 o'clock the next evening—24 hours from Chicago to Des Moines. The day train makes the same connections with coaches for all parts of the West.

FOR THOSE WANTING LAND.—In another column of the TRIBUNE will be found an advertisement offering to exchange 320 acres of valuable timbered lands for pine lumber. This is a rare opportunity for any party possessing the lumber and wanting the land. The land is precisely what it is represented to be. It is located within one and a fourth miles of Danville, Vermillion county, and the same distance from the Great Western Railroad. Danville is one of the finest towns in Illinois, is the county seat of Vermillion county, and surrounded by a country that can hardly be excelled in beauty, richness, or the extent of its agricultural and mineral resources. At least 20,000 excellent railroad ties, and 30,000 cords of wood could be taken from the tract, and then the naked land would be cheap at the price for which it is offered—$20 per acre.

A correct diagram, showing the situation of the land, may be seen at the office of R. E. Hoyt, 53 Clark street, opposite the Sherman House.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—On Saturday afternoon, two very suspicious appearing men who claim to be named respectively James Smith and George Smith, alias Conners, were arrested on the charge of passing counterfeit money. It appears that they had palmed off upon a shoemaker in the city, a counterfeit $20 bill on the Merchants' Bank of New Haven, and it is also supposed that they have victimized at least one other party in the same manner and to the same extent. These dealers in spurious bank notes were arrested by detectives ... [illegible] ... searched, when several bills of the character above described were found in their possession. The counterfeits are exceedingly well executed, and the public should be on the look out for them. The detectives afterwards visited and searched the house, 135 Van Buren street, where the prisoners had been boarding, but found no further evidences of their guilt. The two men are now in custody, and will have an examination this (Monday) morning in the Police Court.

Meeting of the Union Club.

A regular meeting of the Union Club was held last evening. In the absence of the President, Geo. W. Gage was called to act as chairman. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The first business that came before the Club was the proposition, previously submitted by Phillip Wadsworth, to exact a fee of one dollar from each person who should become a member of the Club.

Col. Hough moved, as an amendment, that the membership fee be fixed at ten dollars. After considerable discussion, the motion was withdrawn by Col. Hough, who stated that he had only offered it to test the feeling of the members, and that he had all the time been opposed to any initiation fee whatever. The question then recurring upon the original resolution, fixing the sum at one dollar, it was put and carried.

The Club then adjourned.

Important to Warehousemen and Grain Shippers.

The amount of rejected corn being daily received at our warehouses is immense, and any remedy which can be suggested, should be fully tested by our grain shippers. The subject is also of vital importance to the farming class, who must eventually sustain the loss. That this is due in a measure to the imperfect cleaning of the grain, and the negligent manner in which it is sent to market, is beyond a doubt, as entire trains and boat loads daily pass "*rejected*"—thus docking the price from three to eight cents per bushel solely from this cause. The loss to the West when duly approximated must be enormous, and certainly calls for a radical change in the present system of grain shipments.

In this connexion we would advise those interested to call at the establishment of the Richards Manufacturing Co., 190 and 192 Washington street, and examine the operation of a new principle in cleansing grain, which, if adopted, must work a revolution in the shape of increased profits in this class of staples.

The machine is constructed with a series of rotating screws, one within another, in which the grain is kept continually repeating from screen to screen, until every substance that is not sound merchantable corn, is removed.

An immense fan drives a powerful blast of wind through the screens, not only thoroughly cleansing the grain, but cooling it, and removing all dampness and other impurities which engender heating in shipping. The cleansed grain coming from the machine presents a rich and polished appearance, like grains of gold fresh from the mint. Its capacity is from 200 to 2,000 bushels per hour, and when the great value of such an invention is considered, no warehouse or grain shipper should be without one, as the loss upon half a dozen cars of corn would more than pay the cost of a machine.

We advise our interested readers to call and examine it, and take with them samples of the most inferior grain they can find, and submit it to the test. The universal popularity of the Richards Corn Sheller is sufficient guaranty that the new cleaner is all that is represented.

SAD CASUALTY.—On Saturday morning last, Henry Burling, eldest son of Edward Burling, esq., met with a sad and fatal accident while out gunning, on the prairie north of the city, in company with a young friend and companion.

While in a field near the Littlefort road, and opposite the farm of Lill & Diversy, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, his companion handed his gun to Henry to hold for him, while he stepped aside for a moment to look after one of their dogs. When not more than five or six paces from the spot where Henry stood, he heard the discharge of a gun, and on looking back saw Henry falling to the ground, and running to him, discovered that he was dangerously injured by the discharge of one barrel of the gun, which he had held in his left hand. He immediately ran to a ditch near by, and filling his own and Henry's cap with water, washed and bathed his wounded head, and then covering his face with a handkerchief, to protect him from the sun, went in search of assistance, which he soon found in the person of Mr. Freestone, who was coming up the road. Dispatching him to the nearest farm house, with instructions to send a messenger to town for help as soon as possible, he returned to his suffering friend, and remained with him until his father, accompanied by Dr. Brainard, arrived.

On the arrival of his father and the Surgeon an examination was made to ascertain the extent of his injuries, when it was discovered that the charge of the gun had entered the left corner of his mouth and passed upward obliquely, tearing away the upper jaw, the nose and the right eye, and lodging in the brain, rendering death certain and speedy. He was carefully removed to the house of his afflicted parents, but sank rapidly, and at half past 9 o'clock in the evening he was at rest. From inquiries made of his companion it would seem that while holding both guns he took up his own, to let down the hammers, one of which he uncocked, and in setting it down again he must have hit the other gun, and in some way discharged its contents into his face.

By this sudden and terrible calamity his parents are plunged into the lowest depths of grief; and their high hopes built upon his unusual promise of future usefulness forever extinguished in the darkness of the grave. Henry was nearly sixteen years old, of an active, energetic temperament, which marked alike his studies and his recreations, and made him prominent among his mates. He was a member of the High School, and ranked high in his classes; and his genial good nature, open frankness and obliging disposition made him a beloved favorite with all who knew him. His desolate and heart-broken parents will receive the warmest sympathies of a host of friends in this their heaviest sorrow.

The funeral will take place on Monday the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., from the family residence, No. 168, Rush street.

IN CUSTODY.—Charles Moore, *alias* Dick Brown, a young man who was formerly employed for a time as a servant in the Tremont House, was arrested Friday night, for striking and otherwise maltreating one of the Tremont House waiters, in a saloon, and thus creating a disturbance. In the Police Court, Saturday morning, he was fined, on the charge of being disorderly, $15 and costs. Developments made in court show the prisoner to be a sort of confidence man, or something worse. He had with him a traveling satchel, stuffed with waste paper, to represent baggage, and in his possession the officers found a peculiar key, calculated to open innumerable door locks. It was also stated that there is a State warrant out for him in connection with a theft at the Tremont, some time ago. Under the circumstances, he is not likely to be at large again very soon.

DIED IN BRIDEWELL.—The last case before the Police Court, Friday morning, for drunkenness, was John Wheeler, the mere wreck of a young man who had drank the dregs of the intoxicating cup. He was a pitiable sight, with bloated countenance and limbs which failed to support him, and he was obliged to sustain an upright position by grasping the railing of the Judge's platform. In default of a small fine assessed against him, he was committed to Bridewell. On Friday afternoon, in his new lodgings, he fell down upon the floor, in a fit, and instantly died, with the handcuffs on his wrists. Those who saw him in the Court are now confident that he was dying then.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.—The following passengers, whose passages have been paid at the office of Mr. Henry Greenebaum, in this city, sailed from Liverpool on the 24th of April:

Per ship Resolute, Margaret Ingram and family, John Walsh and family, Catharine Redmond, Mary O'Malley, Alice Lyman, Mary Reachy, Mary Burns, Bridget Otis, Richard Roe, Thomas Maher, Catharine Coney, Winnie Mack, Daniel Carroll, John Cannon, Richard Canfield.

PHILLIPS' BATTERY.—Last week it was understood that Phillips' Battery, now at Camp Douglas, would leave on Monday of this week, for Young's Point, in compliance with an order from Gen. Grant's Department. But on Saturday evening, a dispatch came from Gen. Burnside, ordering the Battery to his headquarters. It will accordingly start on Tuesday, at noon, by the Michigan Central Railroad.

EXAMINATION OF FEMALE TEACHERS.—There will be an examination of Female Teachers at the office of the Board of Education, 76 Lasalle street, on Thursday, May 14th, ... [illegible]

THE SUPREME COURT.

COMPLETE RECORD OF THE BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK.

The Arguments in the Hopp Case.

We give below a statement of the business of the term up to Thursday evening last. The docket is light, and the attendance has been much below that of former years. We presume that the members of the profession specially interested, have provided themselves with copies of the printed docket, and deem it sufficient to refer to the cases by their numbers. Those who have not a copy of the docket, will find one in the Law Institute Library.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.—Under advisement from last term, No. 1, 2.

Submitted to the court on argument or otherwise, Nos. 4, 7.

Dismissed, No. 8.

Submitted by one party, and to be taken on call, Nos. 9, 13.

Application denied, No. 15.

For call in course, Nos. 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18.

CIVIL DOCKET.—Under advisement from last term, Nos. 1, 2, 3.

CASES DISMISSED.—Nos. 4, 6, 13, 14, 19, 26, 31, 40, 66, 69, 74, 103, 121, ... [illegible] —twenty-two cases.

CASES CONTINUED.—Nos. ... [illegible] —fifty two cases.

CASES REVERSED.—Nos. 21, 47, 101, 147, 148, 167, 170, 192, 205—nine cases.

STRICKEN FROM THE DOCKET—No. 68.

CASES SUBMITTED TO THE COURT ON ARGUMENT OR OTHERWISE.—Nos. ... [illegible] —one hundred and thirteen cases.

SUBMITTED BY ONE PARTY, AND TO BE TAKEN BY THE COURT ON CALL.—Nos. 97, 111, 134, 140, 155, 165, 179, 184—eight cases.

REHEARING DENIED.—Nos. 104, 165, 193, 194, 208, 216, 249—seven cases.

FOR CALL IN COURSE, OR STANDING ON SPECIAL MOTION.—Nos. ... [illegible] —forty-nine cases.

The second call of the docket will doubtless be completed early next week.

The Hopp case was argued on Thursday, but the Court enforced the one-hour rule, and of course the counsel could not enter into any full discussion of the questions. Messrs. McComas, Dexter and McAllister took part in the discussion allowed.

On Friday, Mr. Bonney submitted the Hall case, involving the power of the Court of Chancery to order a Sheriff to pay alimony which he had failed to collect, &c.

On the same day, Judge Wead and Mr. Holbrook argued their important case, of conflicting titles under proceedings in bankruptcy.

An Excellent Appointment.

We take great pleasure in making the announcement that Mr. George P. Hansen of this city has received, of the President, the appointment of Consul to Copenhagen, Denmark. Mr. Hansen is an old resident of Chicago, but is a native of Denmark, and has for a series of years held the post of Vice Consul of that Power at this point. He has held offices of responsibility and trust among us, and now goes to his own land as the representative of this great nation. Mr. Hansen takes his departure as soon as his private affairs can be arranged, and will take with him from our citizens, one and all, their best wishes for a safe journey and pleasant sojourn in fatherland.

Internal Revenue Decision.

From the following letter received by Collector Haven of this Port from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it will be seen that all certificates and instruments issued by Collectors of Customs, require Revenue Stamps.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1863.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 29th ult., asking information in regard to the liability of official documents and certificates, issued by Collectors of Customs, in the ordinary transaction of their business, to stamp duty, I beg to refer you to the 4th section of the act of Dec. 25th, 1862, supplementary to the Internal Revenue Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

The section referred to, is construed to exempt ... [illegible] ... the duties on which, if paid, would necessarily be a charge upon the Treasury of the United States.

Certificates or other instruments, when issued to parties other than officers or agents of the United States, for their use or benefit, are subject to the imposition of their appropriate stamp duties, under the provisions of Schedule "B" of the Excise Law. The stamps in all such cases, to be affixed and cancelled by said parties, before the delivery of the papers.

I am, Sir, Respectfully,
EDWARD McPHERSON, Deputy Commissioner.

LUTHER HAVEN, Esq., Collector U. S. Customs, Chicago, Ill.

RESIGNATION.—We regret to learn that Rev. W. H. Cooper, rector of the Church of the Ascension, has resigned, to take effect in a short time. Mr. Cooper has held the position but a little over a year, yet in that time he has largely increased the congregation, and added a handsome sum to the income of the church. He will be a loss to the parish.

Treasury Decision.

Under the following decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Tug Boats, Canal Boats and Canadian vessels are required to pay the Tonnage Duty of ten cents per ton admeasurement, required by Sec. 15 of Act of Congress, approved July 14, 1862:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 5th, 1863.

SIR:—I have received your letter of 27th ult., as to Tonnage Tax, and reply:
I. All vessels licensed pay the tax as prescribed.
II. Canal boats are required to be licensed.
III. Whether Canadian vessels are liable to this tax is a question now before the Attorney General, for his views. You will exact the Tonnage Tax, to be paid under protest duly made, if such be his opinion.

With great respect, (Signed,) GEO. HARRINGTON, Acting Secretary of Treasury.

LUTHER HAVEN, Esq., Collector, Chicago, Ill.

THE PHILHARMONIC MATINEE.—The fourth matinee by the Philharmonic Society, with full orchestra, occurs on Wednesday afternoon of this week, with the following excellent programme:

Overture—"Der Freischutz," ... Weber.
Polka—"Anemone," ... Labitzky.
Andante and Scherzo—7th Symphony ... Beethoven.
Instrumental Solo ... * * *
Souvenir—"Huguenots," No. 3 ... Balatka.
Waltz—"Carlsbader," ... Labitzky.
Overture—"Haydee," ... Auber.
March—"Ragotzy," ... Hungarian.

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, now of 86 Randolph street, Chicago, has produced editorials from most all the papers published from the Lakes to the Gulf, from eminent medical men, professors of medical colleges, and now he produces the following, taken from the editorial columns of the Indianapolis *Gazette* of April 7, 1863. The editor of this paper has known the Doctor personally, and therefore what he says may be relied on:

DR. JAMES.—We call attention to the medical advertisement of Dr. D. B. James, which will be found in another part of our paper to-day; and we do so the more readily because we know Dr. James, and have known him more or less for the last twenty years. ... [illegible]

SCHOOL OF TRADE, J. Dyhrenfurth, Principal—a practical institution, recommended by the business men of Chicago.

F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

Cook & McLain, 88 Dearborn street and 132 ... [illegible]

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.
J. H. Reed & Co., 144 Lake street, Chicago, have been appointed ... [illegible]

... and Fever and Ague, and as a beverage has no superior in the world. The public should be particular in purchasing as the whole country is flooded with counterfeits and imitations. Put up in quart and pint bottles. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Depot 22 Beaver street, New York.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN SHERMAN.

Dr. Ayer's New Mode of Cure of Throat and Lung Diseases.

The following testimonial respecting Dr. Ayer's great success in the cure of throat and chest diseases will be read with interest by the friends of the writer, Capt. Wm. Sherman, who is well known to the merchants and other business men of this city:

CHICAGO, May 7, 1863.

Having suffered for many months with the worst form of throat disease, which was making alarming inroads on my lungs, I consulted Dr. L. Winslow Ayer, of the Throat and Lung Institute, (McCormick's Building,) but not till I had tried in vain the usual prescriptions in such cases. Dr. Ayer's system of cure, which was quite new to me, acted with almost magical effect, and, in a few weeks, has effected an entire cure; and notwithstanding constant exposure to the changes of weather, day and night, I feel as well as I ever did in my life. I can now speak with perfect ease, my cough has ceased, catarrh has left me, appetite is good, and indeed my general health is good. I attribute this gratifying result solely to the treatment of Dr. Ayer.

WILLIAM SHERMAN, Captain schooner Norway, Residence, Racine.

NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GO TO THE BEST—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education.

The Preparatory Class of the School of Trade educates boys for business, and prepares them to support themselves.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 9, 1863.

The business of the week has been decidedly heavy; but so far as we have learned none of the legitimate wants of customers have been denied. Currency is still in fair supply; but some of the banks report it sensibly closer. The amount in daily use to move the produce pressing upon the market and to do the business of the city now mainly conducted on a cash basis—is now enormous.

The market for N. Y. Exchange is still close. That it should remain so for any considerable time after the opening of navigation is somewhat surprising. It must be that more of the produce now going forward had been drawn against than most dealers supposed. The buying rates are firm at par a ¼; selling ¾, with the usual exception of one house selling to customers at ½.

The reports from Wall street gave the following as the rates of gold, 150¼—149—149¾ closing at 150¾. Before dispatches were received some of our operators paid 153, but the first news made it tumble suddenly to 148. The transactions of most of the day were made at 148 @ 149 and at the close parties paid 150. Basing their action on the rumored appointment of Heintzleman over Hooker, they expect a rapid rise in the morning. We shall see. Very few here put the least confidence in the rumor.

The price of silver was 135 @ 138, the latter for large coins. Indiana State Bank and Kentucky currency 105@108. Canada 148.

Old Treasury notes bear the same price as gold; but are out of the market. Now are plenty. They command little if any premium, selling price nominal at ¼.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that subscriptions to the government 5–20 six per cent loan—interest payable in gold—can be made at the Banking office of Messrs Preston Willard & Kean, corner of South Water and Clark streets. With gold at an average discount of 50 per cent it is certainly one of the very best securities in the market. It will be found better than an ordinary 10 per cent investment. Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants, all who have any surplus cannot possibly make a better use of it than to invest in this loan. See advertisement.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, May 9, 1863.

STOCKS—Better and closed firm.

Mo 6s	63¾	Pac. Mail	188
Tenn 6s	60	Mich. C.	111
N. Y. C.	119	M. S.	79
C. & N. W.	35	M. S. gtd	113
Erie	[illegible]	C. & A. pfd	94¾
Erie pfd	104¾	M. & P. D. C.	77¾
Harlem	[illegible]	P. Ft. W. & C.	75
Hart. pfd	107	C. & T.	116
A. & T. H.	[illegible]	G. & C.	101¾
C. & P.	[illegible]	T. & W.	78¾
M. S.	[illegible]	I. C. scrip	[illegible]
C. & P. S. bds	107	C. & N. W. 2d	[illegible]
C. & R. I.	[illegible]	Quicksilver Co.	46

GOVERNMENT STOCKS steady.

U. S. 6s coup.	107½@107¾	Treas notes	106⅞@108
U. S. 1 year cert.	99¾	U. S. 6s	81
Regd	106¾	Regd	98¾

MONEY—Easy at 5@6. The steamer for Liverpool to-day carried $32,900 specie. Sterling Exchange dull and lower—first class bills 164@165.

Gold lower, opening at 49, advancing to 51, and closing at 50⅛.

SECOND BOARD.

NEW YORK, May 9.—At the second board to-day stocks were higher, with plenty of buyers.

Erie stocks very firm again at an advance.

Reading is up to 99, bid.

Michigan Southern common sold at 78¾, and was in demand.

Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99¾. The dividend to be paid on the transfer of the road from the river, is reported at 5 per cent, with a surplus of 15 per cent.

Cleveland and Toledo sold at 116¾@117, an advance of 7¾ per cent for the day, but closed at 116.

Gold advanced to 150@152¼.

Money at the close of business was much easier, the payments at the Sub-Treasury gave the street all the capital wanted.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 9, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar'ly bu.
Lake						
Canal	20		42000	6500	300	
G & C U R R	1200	8000	1736	4228	300	
R I R R	365	8130	4230	1000	300	
I C R R	200	[illegible]	9000	1900	[illegible]	
C B & Q R R	200	[illegible]	20079	650	300	
N W R R	408	11550		1868		75
A & St L R R	365	534	2154		[illegible]	
Total	3311	25512	80689	16850	3583	75

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Hides. lbs.	High w'es. brls.	Live Hogs. No.	Dr'd Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle. No.
Lake						
Canal						
G & C U R R		5550		241		170
R I R R		10070		1800		174
I C R R		17907	30	755		320
C B & Q R R		2597		30		562
N W R R		67		671	14	58
A & St L R R		985				740
Total		42149	30	3198	14	2434

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barly bu.
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Pt. Colborne		12000	17800			
Ogdensburg	1160					
Montreal	[illegible]					
Kingston	247		16000			
Other Ports			475			
Total	6905	94875	268570	77225		

The receipts of produce during the last twenty-four hours were:—3,311 brls flour, 25,512 bu wheat, 80,689 bu corn, 16,850 bu oats, 3,583 bu rye, and 75 bu barley.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, and the general markets for Produce opened very dull and lower, owing to the decline of gold in New York, but a slight improvement took place before the close in some articles.

The Wheat market opened at a depreciation of 1@2c per bushel on No 1 Spring, and 2@3c per bushel on No 2 Spring, but rallied slightly at the close—with sales of No 2 Red Winter at $1.18; Rejected Winter at 97c; No 1 Spring, $1.15½@1.17; No 2 Spring, 96@98c; and Rejected Spring Wheat at 79@80c.

The Corn market opened extremely heavy, but under a good shipping inquiry and less firmness in freights, it rallied and closed firm—with heavy sales of Mixed Corn in store at 48¾@49½c—closing at 49½@49¾c. Rejected Corn was sold at 47¼c in store, and sales of River and Canal were at 54½c for Yellow afloat; 54@54½c for White Mixed f. o. b.; and 51c for Canal Mixed afloat.

Oats were dull and ½c lower—No 1 selling at 57¾@58c. Rye was active at 70c, and one sale as high as 70½c. Barley was steady. Highwines were firm, at 39½c. Seeds were neglected. The stock of Hungarian is reduced, and there are buyers of prime at $1.10@1.20 per bushel.

Mess Pork is active, but at lower prices—one lot of 300 brls being sold on p. t., and another lot of 1,300 brls good Country at $12.75. Bulk Meats were dull, with light sales of 500 pcs country cut Shoulders at $3 40@3.50 loose, and 2,000 pcs Hams at 5¼c loose. Lard was quiet at 9@9¾c.

The Salt market is more active, and holders of Domestic at the close are firmer. To-day we report 1,000 brls Onondaga Fine Salt at $1.62½ delivered at cars, and 500 brls do at $1.60 delivered to canal boat; but at the close sellers of both Saginaw and Syracuse are asking $1.65. Foreign Salt is higher—2,000 sks Liverpool G A being reported at $1.90 per sack—an advance of 20c per sack within two weeks.

Freights were inactive—holders of vessels asking 8c for corn to Buffalo, and shippers offering 7½c. There were no engagements reported.

Baltimore Provision Market—May 7.

Sales under this head are unimportant, and prices of barreled Meat and Lard are altogether nominal. We quote new Mess Pork at $13 50@$14 and Prime $14. Beef—Western packed No. 1, $10, and do Mess, $12.50. Baltimore do do $11.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 6@6¼ cts; Sides, 7½@7¾ cts; Hams, 10@11½ cts, and sugar cured and fancy do, 11@13 cts, the outside figures for canvassed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5¼@5¾ cts; Sides, 6¼@6¾ cts; and Hams, 6¾@7 cts. Lard—Western Leaf, 10½@10¾ cts for bbls and tcs, 11½ for kegs, and Country 10 cts.

Philadelphia Market—May 7.

The provision market is inactive; 1000 casks bagged hams sold at 11½c, and 100 tierces country packed do, at 10½c. Lard and Butter continue dull.

Dry Goods.

[From the N. Y. Independent, May 7.]

Trade is not so active. The importers and commission houses find business very dull. The jobbers are buying little, not choosing to replace the goods they sell at present, still holding large stocks. Prices are lower generally, and tend downwards. Domestic prints are very heavy. There is an over stock of spring styles in the hands of jobbers, who are anxious to sell ... [illegible] ... a good supply of spring styles. Satinets and doeskins are dull and heavy. Cloakings and sackings are also lower. Army kerseys have also declined. In foreign goods there is scarcely any trade at private sale, but goods are pressing through the auction-room at lower prices. British goods have declined, except black alpacas, which are in demand. Low black dress silks are the most active, and are much wanted for mantillas. Saxony dress goods are quite dull. All-wool and cotton delaines at lower prices. There is little to promise for the remainder of the season, which seems likely to close early at wholesale. The market has never recovered the blow from the sudden decline in gold in March. Previous to then, stocks were decidedly scant, and jobbers and dealers had supplied themselves liberally, in the belief that high prices would continue. The decline so sudden has changed their views and their policy. The policy now adopted is to reduce their stocks, and to keep them, after reduction, on a level with the demand for consumption. The importations are again light.

Commercial Circulars Per Australasian.

LONDON, April 24.

Breadstuffs—The arrivals of wheat during the past week have been on a moderate scale, but the continuance of fine weather has a very depressing effect upon the market, causing buyers of all classes to hold off in anticipation of lower prices. Quotations are little better than nominal, but to tempt buyers to take any quantity, some concession must be made; importers, however, do not generally show much disposition to press sales at any lower rate.

Flour was held somewhat firmly at last week's prices, which checked the sale, but buyers showed more inclination for business if some slight concession was made.

Maize was taken in retail for feeding at about former rates; supply is moderate, but quite sufficient for the demand.

Since our last there have been no arrivals from New York to ports of call.

Provisions—Butter—There is very little on hand except inferior, for which there is no inquiry; Cheese—Not much doing; very little stock left in first hands. Bacon—No improvement in the consumptive demand, but there is some speculative inquiry for middles. Singed sides rather cheaper. Hams, both dried and green, in fair sale. Shoulders neglected. Beef and pork unchanged from last week.

Lard fine qualities are bought freely.

GROVES & TODD.

LIVERPOOL, April 24th, 1863.

PROVISIONS.—We have no change to report in Beef and Pork. There has been an extensive speculative demand for Bacon, the week's sales amounting to about 15,000 boxes, at an advance of 6d to 1s per cwt; the larger advance being on Short Boneless, on which the demand has principally run. There is no improvement to note in Butter, the anxiety of holders being to get out of stock. The small stock of Cheese prevents extensive dealings.

LARD.—A large business has been done at an improvement of 6d to 1s per cwt, the market closing at the best.

TALLOW—Is in better demand, but we cannot quote any improvement in the value of American.

Breadstuffs—During the week there has been a moderate consumptive demand for wheat at our quotations. There has been more enquiry for flour at improved prices. Indian corn has been in steady request, without change in value.

At our market to-day, what met a good consumptive demand, at the extreme quotations of this day week. There was more enquiry for flour than for sometime past, and sound extra state was 1s ℔ brl dearer, with very little offering. There was no change in the value of Indian Corn, mixed being offered at 29s 6d per qr.

Yours respectfully, BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co.

GLASGOW, April 24, 1863. Friday Evening.

Provisions—In beef and pork there is nothing of importance to note; a fair business continues doing at our quotations. Bacon—The demand is beginning to set in, and a better feeling indicated; considerable sales of long clear middles at 29s in store. Shoulders still very scarce, and 25s continues to be made ex quay. Cheese—The market completely clear. Butter as last noted, no improvement in this article.

Lard—This article has partaken of the better feeling along with other articles, and firmly held at 39s for prime, being in advance on the week.

Tallow—A steady trade doing in North American at 42s.

Breadstuffs—The past week has been one of very changeable weather, attended with much rain, and occasional showers of sleet and snow, which retards farming operations. Our market has been better attended, and a better feeling prevailing throughout both buyers and sellers.

To-day our market was well attended, and a good deal of inquiry for wheat to hold over, holders appearing extremely cautious to quit but at better rates. Flour has been freely sold at our quotations. Maize continues to be held firmly both in importers' and dealers' hands. White Peas still bring 10s.

JOHN ATHYA & Co.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All grain sold "in store" is reported in this market report as subject to ½c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a transaction is made in which the seller pays the storage, it is reported "f. o. b."—free on board. All flour sales are quoted as "delivered," unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 9, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Market inactive and weaker. Vessels held at 8c for corn to Buffalo—shippers offering 7c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,311 brls; shipped, 6,905 brls. Market dull. Sales were as follows: 100 brls "Peacekeeper" at $7.00; 300 brls common spring extras at $4.75; 100 brls "Phoenix" spring super at $4.15; ... [illegible]

MILL STUFFS—Market dull. Sales—20 tons Bran in bulk at $14.50 on track; 20 tons do at $14.00.

CORN MEAL—10 tons unbolted at $14.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 25,512 bu; shipped, 94,875 bu. Market 2@3c lower on No. 2, and 1c lower on No. 1 spring. ... [illegible]

CORN—Received, 80,689 bush; shipped, 268,570 bush. Market more active and a shade lower, closing firm at yesterday's prices. ... [illegible]

OATS—Received, 16,850 bu; shipped, 77,225 bu. Market dull and ½c lower. ... [illegible]

RYE—Received, 3,583 bu. Market active and steady. Sales—400 bu No 1 in store at 70½c; 6,000 bu No 1 do at 70c.

DRIED FRUIT—30 bls Dried Apples (Ohio) at 6½c; 45 bls prime Ohio do at 6½c.

BUTTER—Supply good and market a shade lower. ... [illegible]

BARLEY—Received, 75 bu. Market steady. Sales—400 bu medium at $1.20; 400 bu No. 3 in bags at $1.20.

HIGHWINES—Firm. Sales 50 brls at 39½c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 80@83c per gal.

MESS PORK—Active and easier. Sales—300 brls good Country Mess on p. t.; 1,200 brls Rushville packed Mess Pork at $12.75; 6 brls old Country Mess at $9.00.

BULK MEATS—Dull. Sales—2,600 pcs Dry Salted Hams, loose, at 5¼c; 2,400 pcs Dry Salted Shoulders, loose, at $3.45; 2,000 pcs do at 3¾c.

MESS BEEF—10 brls Mess Beef at $8.50.

LARD—25 pkgs prime Kettle Leaf Lard at 9¾c; 13 brls and 14 kegs do at 9c.

GREASE—24 pkgs Yellow Grease at 6⅞c.

TALLOW—Dull. Sales 10 brls Country at 9c. City is held at 9½c.

HIDES—Market quiet. We quote:

Dry Flint Hides	16½@17½
Dry Salted Hides	14 @15
Green Cured	9 @ 9½
Green Country	[illegible]
Calf and Kip Skins	11 @13

SALT—More active and without material change, closing firm. Sales—1000 bbls Onondaga Fine Salt (old) at $1.62½ delivered at cars—the barrels to be filled up; 500 bbls do (old salt, but arrived this season) at $1.60, delivered to canal boat; 500 bbls Michigan Fine Salt (old) at $1.60 delivered at cars. At the close holders of both Michigan and Onondaga were firm at $1.65. Foreign Salt is higher. Sales 2000 sks G. A. at $1.90.

TIMOTHY SEED—Dull and neglected. Sales—16 bags at $1.65.

HUNGARIAN SEED—Scarce and in demand at $1.00@1.10.

POTATOES—There is a large supply of prime New York Potatoes offering, and the market is dull—with sales of 100 brls prime Peach Blows, Prince Alberts and Neshannocks at 85c, including barrels. Common Mixed are dull at 60c. Sales—40 brls and 160 sks at 60c on track.

EGGS—The market is easier, and closes ½c lower. Sales—60 brls at 9c, and 6 brls at 9½c, by the mark; 18 brls, in good shipping order, at 10½c.

POULTRY—Chickens are in good demand and better, with sales at $2.25@2.50 per doz; Turkeys 8@9c per lb.

LUMBER—Cargo of schr. Active, good mixed lumber, from Grand River, at $15.00; cargo of schr. Adriatic, from Savidge's Mills, Grand River, on p. t.; cargo of schr. Rand, from Grand River, on p. t.; 3 cargoes of Truesdell's best lumber, from Muskegon, to arrive, at $14.00.

FISH—Are scarce and higher. We now quote:

No. 1 Whitefish	$4.00@4.25
No. 2 Whitefish	[illegible]
No. 1 Trout	[illegible]

SUGARS—Advanced ⅛c. We quote:

New Orleans fair to choice	11¾@12¾
Cuba—Fair to prime	11½@12¾
Porto Rico—Fair to prime	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and Granulated	15¾@15¾
White A	15¼@15½
Yellow B	[illegible]
Yellow C	13¾@14

COFFEES—Very firm at 32½@34c for Rio.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending May 9, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending May 9	[illegible]	14,457
Week ending May 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending April 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending April 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending April 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending March 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending March 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending March 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending March 7	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO PITTSBURGH.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 224 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do small	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, $10 ℔ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the sources of supply and the number transported by the various railroads:

	Cattle.		Cattle.
Chi & N W R R	[illegible]	Chi B & Q R R	[illegible]
G & C U R R	[illegible]	North W R R	[illegible]
Ill Central R R	[illegible]	Alton & St L R R	[illegible]

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at all the yards for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily reports posted on 'Change to [illegible]. This is [illegible] head more than last week, and [illegible] more than the corresponding week of last year.

THE OPENING OF THE MARKET.

Thursday Morning.—The market opened this morning with about [illegible] ... [illegible] ... and Albany, notwithstanding the "combination," and the increase in receipts here, had the effect of deterring shippers from operating to any extent. A few premium lots, such as last week sold at $5.75@6.00, suffered a decline of about ¼c, but all other grades held their own, as the Government contractors were in the field purchasing largely to fill up their contracts.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Saturday Evening.—The market opened dull and heavy this morning, and continued so throughout the day, as the Government men, having made up their requirements on Thursday and Friday, stepped out and left the field to the shippers and speculators. They were not much in a buying mood, unless at a material concession, which holders would not submit to, and several of them preferred shipping East on their own account. The market closed dull and heavy, with a good many left over, but we make no material change in quotations, as we are of opinion that the bulk of the sales will show about the same average as last week.

We give closing prices as follows:

Prime	$4.90@5.00
Extra shipping beeves	4.65@4.75
Good	4.25@4.50
Common to medium	3.00@3.75

DROVE NOTES.

We give some of the principal sales during the week. A large number were sold by the head on an estimated average, and all will justify our quotations:

Leedham sold Morris, Rinneman & Waixell 71 head very good State steers, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $5.00.

Cook sold Boswell 107 head rough grade steers, averaging 997 lbs, at $3.00.

Lippard sold Ripling 19 head light steers, averaging 970 lbs at $3.70.

Wood sold Moore 51 head very good shipping beeves, averaging 1,346 lbs at $4.85.

Gregory sold Boswell 29 head common steers and cows, averaging 750 lbs at $2.80.

Conger sold Moore 20 head rough steers and cows, averaging 954 lbs at $3.00.

Conger sold Mahan 18 head prime shipping steers averaging 1122 lbs at $5.00.

Adams sold Huffman 198 head government cattle, averaging 977 lbs at $4.25.

Cox sold White 61 head prime shipping beeves, on private terms.

Fry sold Morris, Rinneman & Co., 90 head premium, averaging 1,380 lbs at $5.80.

Merritt sold Waixell 20 head prime shipping steers, averaging 1,250 lbs at $5.35.

Redfield sold Hyman & Ruble, 56 head, same grade, averaging 1,208 lbs at $5.00.

Orgar sold same parties 16 head, good steers, averaging 1,314 lbs at $4.60.

Lye sold Hyman & Ruble 45 head, estimated at 1,400 lbs at $5.35.

Bird & Shaver sold Bowles 51 head very good Steers, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $5.12½. They were bought on Government account.

Wood sold McPherson 18 head rather coarse, averaging 1,049 lbs, at $4.25.

Thomas sold Snyder 14 head State Steers, averaging 1,037 lbs, at $5.00.

Brown sold Danbe 31 head, averaging 1,020 lbs, at $4.60.

Hedman sold Morris & Co. 16 head rough Steers and Cows, averaging 1,037 lbs, at $3.80.

Miles sold Webb 45 head very good State Steers, averaging 1,278 lbs at $5.05.

Slocum sold McPherson 73 head, averaging 1,164 lbs, at $5.00. They were taken to fill Government contracts.

Bundy sold Morris, Rinneman & Waixell 149 head, estimated to average 1,300 lbs, at $5.00.

Morris sold Dave Waixell 31 head, averaging 1,436 lbs, at $5.50; 50 head, averaging 1,353 lbs, at $5.40. These were prime droves, and will be shipped East.

Adams sold McPherson 25 head, averaging 1,320 lbs, at $4.70.

Adams sold Huffman 11 head, averaging 1,146 lbs, at $3.40.

Shinsell sold McPherson 38 head, averaging 1,289 lbs, at $4.65.

Strader sold Rankin & White, 48 head prime shipping beeves, averaging 1,314 lbs at $5.20.

Jack Davidson had another good drove of cattle this week—50 head—averaging 1,330 lbs, which he sold Sinclair at $5.75. They were considered to be one of the best droves in the yards.

White & Otis sold McIntosh 24 head, very choice smooth steers, averaging 1,288 lbs, at $5.50.

Waixell & Co. sold Morris, Rinneman & Waixel, 540 head still fed beeves from Freeport, estimated at 1,280 lbs at $5.30.

Jake Frye sold same firm one drove of 75 smooth steers, estimated at 900 lbs net at $32.50 ℔ head.

Metcalf sold same firm 50 head, estimated at 1,180 lbs at $55 ℔ head.

Andrews sold White & Rankin 73 head premium shipping beeves, averaging 1,309 lbs at $5.40.

Danby sold Saybold 25 head estimated at 1,100 lbs at $4.70.

Hastings sold 18 head oxen, averaging 1,550 lbs, at $5.25.

Lifner sold Webb 18 head good State steers av. 1,163 lbs at $4.75.

Reed sold Hyman & Ruble 43 head, av. 1,102 lbs, at $4.75.

Jake Bone sold J. McPherson 100 head very fine State steers, av. 1,225 lbs at $5.25.

Gale sold Gillespie 40 head very good State steers, av. 1,385 lbs at $5.37½.

Smith sold J. McPherson 17 head, av. 1,123 lbs, at $5.05.

HOGS.—The total receipts of Live Hogs at all the yards for the week ending to-day, amount to 14,457. This is 1,615 more than last week, and 5,750 more than the corresponding week last year.

Our market still continues dull and drooping, owing to more unfavorable advices from the East. In a majority of instances holders prefer shipping through on their own account rather than sell here. This will account for the small number of sales in proportion to the receipts. We lower our quotations about 10c ℔ 100 lbs.

We quote:

Selected lots	$4.25@4.50
Medium	3.85@4.10
Common	[illegible]

The sales include the following:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
107	[illegible]	$4.70	70	[illegible]	$3.85
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.45	147	[illegible]	3.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	64	171	3.60
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.14	[illegible]	177	[illegible]
171	[illegible]	4.10	[illegible]	160	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.00	[illegible]	170	3.60
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.00	50	[illegible]	3.50
[illegible]	173	[illegible]	119	160	3.50
117	[illegible]	[illegible]			

SHEEP—Are quiet. Sales were:

149 Sheep, averaging	98 lbs at		[illegible]
203 " "	138 "		8.25
50 " "	113 "		8.50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 9.—COTTON—Heavy and lower at 54c.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy, and 5c lower—the decline chiefly having an unfavorable effect; $5.60@6.10 for extra state; $7.20@7.50 for extra round hoop Ohio; $7.55@8.00 for trade brands. Market closing heavy with no buyers at the outside figures.

WHISKY—Favors buyers at 45c.

GRAIN—Wheat very dull and nominally lower— ... [illegible] ... Oats dull and declining at 83@84c—the latter are outside prices.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, heavy and lower at $12.50 for old mess; $14.25@14.50 for new do; $11.00@12.75 for old and new do; $11.00@12.75 for old and new prime; $14.50@16.00 for new prime mess. Bacon sides dull and heavy. Lard scarcely so firm at 9¾@10¼c.

OSWEGO, May 9.—Flour is unchanged. Wheat, quiet. Sales last night—7,000 bu No 1 Chicago Spring at $1.32. Corn and other grains, quiet. Canal Freights dull and lower. Flour 35c; Wheat 9¼c and Corn 8c to New York.

BUFFALO, May 9.—FLOUR—Quiet with no sales.

WHEAT—Dull, with nothing doing.

CORN—Quiet, with no sales.

WHISKY—Firm. Sales, 320 brls at 43c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 13¼c on corn, 15¼c on wheat to New York.

IMPORTS—13,000 brls flour, 61,000 bu wheat, 21,000 bu corn.

EXPORTS—20,000 brls flour, 86,000 bu wheat, 194,000 bu corn, 36,000 bu oats.

IMPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY—103,000 brls flour, 382,000 bu wheat, 381,000 bu corn, 56,000 bu oats, 61,000 bu rye.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... May 9.

Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Empire State, [illegible], Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Cready, Buffalo.
Prop Sun, Jones, Goderich.
Prop Montgomery, Gillies, [illegible], 408 brls Salt.
Schr Carol B. Bailey, Dunlap, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, Painesville, 70 cds wood.
... [illegible]

CLEARED ... May 9.

Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Queen of the Lakes, Cready, Buffalo, ... [illegible]
... [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO VESSELS.—The following vessels arrived at Buffalo on the 7th inst.: Prop. Tonawanda, Fountain City, Acme; bark P. C. Sherman; schr. Sophia Smith, Exeter, Arcturus.

The following vessels cleared from Buffalo on the 7th inst.: Prop. Plymouth; bark Osceola, Unadilla, P. C. Sherman; schr. Arcuturus.

DISASTERS.—The schooner [illegible], which passed down on Wednesday evening, grain loaded, had her ... [illegible]

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 9, 1863.

UP—Schr. Bradley, Eclipse, Hubbard.

DOWN—Schr. Jesse Anderson, [illegible]; bark Flying Mist, grain loaded, ashore at Point Pelee, and will be a total loss. Crew saved.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—To be sold, the undivided one-half of a ... [illegible]

JEVNE & ALMINI,
FRESCO PAINTERS,
161 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES H. LYNCH, PREMIUM Boot Maker, ... [illegible] CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

SHEEP.—I have for sale five hundred sheep ... [illegible]

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & N. Y. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	*7:15 p. m.	[illegible]
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	*7:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*6:40 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	*7:15 p. m.	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	*7:15 p. m.	† 7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†7:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:30 p. m.	[illegible]
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†10:00 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	*7:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*5:20 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*6:25 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Night Express	*8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION. Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	2:35 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	*9:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	2:55 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	5:00 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*5:00 p. m.
Woodstock and Way	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accom.	*5:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*9:45 a. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Accommodation	[illegible]	*8:30 a. m.
Waukegan "	*5:30 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 9th inst., by Rev. A. L. Brooks, Sergeant THOMAS F. ROONEY, of Burton's Battery, 1st Ill. Artillery, and Miss HENRIETTA O. HELDEN.

In this city, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Mr. CHARLES B. RIDGWAY and Miss KATIE L. FITCH.

For Sale

FOR SALE—One fine two year old "Alderney" Cow, recently from the farm of B. F. Carver, Esq. Said Cow is full half blooded. For further particulars concerning the pedigree inquire of the subscriber, 84 Lake street. CHAS. B. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—A desirable Dwelling House, containing ten rooms, and lot 100 by 150 feet, pleasantly located on Hubbard street, will be sold low. Also, a block of Houses in the western part of the city that will pay ten per cent on the investment. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE.—The Lease, Stock and Fixtures of a News Depot and stationery store. This is a rare chance for a person with small capital to engage in a respectable and good paying business. Rent low. For further particulars, inquire at No. 150 North Clark street.

FOR SALE—One second-hand Boston Chaise, at WRIGHT & CURRIER'S, 104 Michigan street.

FOR SALE.—Illinois and Iowa Lands for sale cheap. ... [illegible] ... six miles east of Lexington, McLean County, Illinois.

FOR SALE—13 Lots on Union Park Place, within one block of Union Park, for sale at $80 per foot. One third cash and the balance in one or two years, at 6 per cent. A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Broker, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$1200 cash will buy a splendid House and Lot, 20x214, in the beautiful town of Evanston, only eleven miles from Chicago. House is two story, new, well built, and contains ten rooms, with a good stable in the rear of the lot. Location near the depot. ... [illegible] Apply at KELLER & BEAN, 75 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A barn near the Court House, convenient for both horse and buggy use. ... [illegible] ... Randolph street, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—The good will and fixtures of a Soap Factory, all in complete running order by steam, in a central location, and convenient in every respect for doing business. Out of health, reason for selling. Address Post Office Box 1866.

FOR SALE—Wabash avenue Lot, east front, near corner Van Buren street, 118 feet front by 173 feet deep. For particulars, address JAS. McMULLEN, Sr., Box 380, Chicago.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Prairie avenue, near Old street. The Lot is 36 feet front by 134 feet deep to a 24 foot alley. The House is of wood, contains eleven rooms, wood shed, gas, an excellent cellar, a very large brick cistern, and a good barn in good repair, and the location, fronting the Lake, one of the most desirable in the city. To any one wanting a good snug house, at a moderate price, a rare chance. Address Post Office Box 1546, or call at 269 South Water street Room No. 2, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines, from 6 to 12 horse power. Apply to A. N. WOOD, at the Sherman House, or at 118 Franklin-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Very cheap for cash, a comfortable, two-story frame dwelling and lot at the northwest corner of Chicago avenue and [illegible] streets. Capacity of house, eight rooms and cellar. J. G. HAMILTON, 107 Clark street, Room 7, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A Farm, beautifully located on Second Lake, six miles from Madison, Wis. of [illegible] acres, 130 acres under cultivation remainder timber, &c; well adapted for a sheep farm. A stone house, 36 feet square, outbuildings, well of excellent water, small orchard, &c. Apply to J. HANCOCK GRUNDY, Second Lake, Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot No. [illegible] Indiana street, North Side, a desirable location. Terms, one-third cash, balance on time. Possession given May 15th. Apply to MILES ALMY, 109 and 110 Adams st.

FOR SALE.—Forty-eight feet, with two small houses, on Michigan avenue, north of the Richmond House. A Lot of about an acre, with House and Barn, on the West Side, on Chicago avenue, near Milwaukee avenue. Also, a block of about 60 Lots in [illegible], West Side, between Harrison and Tyler, Rucker and Throop streets. For particulars inquire of ALONZO RICHMOND, 132 South Water st.

FOR SALE—One "Norris" Locomotive Boiler, 65 flues, and rated 35 horse power, in complete order. Also, one 6 horse, flue Boiler. Also, one 4 horse power portable Engine with iron frame, all complete. GRIFFIN BROS., 5 Pomeroy's Building.

Miscellaneous.

REMOVED
To 70 Randolph-st.,
Two doors west of State, South Side,
AND ARE NOW OPENING
The largest, best and cheapest stock of
Kerosene Goods
Ever offered in Chicago, at wholesale and retail.
CASE & GRIFFIN,
P. O. Box 324. Late JAS. T. GRIFFIN.

REMOVAL.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,
Have removed to 104 Lake street, third door east from their old stand.

CARBON OIL.—150 Barrels "KIER'S" AND "BINGO" OIL, For sale, to arrive, by A. F. CROSKEY, 31 and 33 South Water street.

WHISKIES.—I now offer for sale
500 Barrels of
RECTIFIED WHISKY,
OF VARIOUS GRADES,
Mostly made last Fall, at prices no greater than the new fresh article can be bought for. Purchasers are invited to test our Whisky in comparison with that made by other houses. A. F. CROSKEY, 31 and 33 South Water street.

CARTES DE VISITE FOR $3 per dozen, of unequaled style and finish, at Fox's, 142 Lake Street. A good operator wanted. One that can make an A No. 1 negative, may apply at FOX'S, 142 Lake street.

3000 TONS OF COAL WANTED.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 9, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, May 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the Board will open the same for Three Thousand Tons of Briar Hill, Chippewa, Ormsby, Nut, Carbon, Cleveland, or Erie Coal, to be delivered in the Coal Bins of the Engine House of the Chicago Water Works. ... [illegible] ... FRED. LETZ, ... Board of Public Works.

THE NEW CITY LOT MAP OF CHICAGO.— ... [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Cavalry Horses Wanted.
... [illegible] ... Springfield, Ill., May 6, 1863.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON ... At 10 per cent. per annum. ... [illegible]

Wanted

WANTED—Board ... [illegible]

WANTED.—A ... [illegible]

WANTED—An ... [illegible]

WANTED—To ... [illegible]

WANTED—A clerk ... [illegible]

WANTED—A ... [illegible]

WANTED—A ... [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, a ... [illegible]

WANTED—An ... [illegible]

WANTED—A situation ... [illegible]

WANTED—By ... [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately ... [illegible]

WANTED—A ... [illegible]

WANTED—Horses ... [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately ... [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately ... [illegible]

WANTED.—A single ... [illegible]

WANTED—Board ... [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence ... [illegible]

WANTED—A ... [illegible]

WANTED—The advertiser ... [illegible]

WANTED—A young ... [illegible]

WANTED.—The advertiser, having many years business experience, the past seven years engaged in the ... general produce, commission and ... this city—desires a situation ... "W M Y," Post Office Box ...

WANTED—A good ... Apply to JONES, PERDUE & ..., Printers, 188 Lake street.

WANTED—A Singer. ... competent to take charge of ... Church. Address Post Office Box ... an interview may be had.

WANTED—$500. ... of references. ... "CASHMAN," Tribune office.

WANTED—A tenant to ... "Reynolds House," ... G. W. REYNOLDS, ... West Van Buren ... Evanston.

WANTED—German ... We wish to engage ... salesmen who speak German, ... recommendations. Call ... our store, 74 and 76 Lake street.

WANTED—$5,000 worth of second hand clothing, ... jewelry, for which I will pay the highest ... dispose of, will please call at ... doors from Washington, or address ... Office box 1138. Ladies attended by ...

WANTED—$10,000 worth of Lumber, in exchange for ... timbered lands, ... milion County, Illinois, and ... the Great Western Railroad. ... R. E. HOYT, 53 Clark street ...

WANTED—Agents, (Male or Female), ... R. H. LANDON, Agent, ... Tremont House, Post Office Box ...

WANTED—At ... Brass Foundry, a ... Moulder. Wages fifteen dollars per week ... employment.

WANTED—(Knitting ...) Every Farmer ... Celebrated Knitting Machine. ... in thirty days. Price ... Freight from 50 cents to $1.00 ... samples (send stamps.) ... Lake street.

WANTED—A ... Agents to canvass for the History of the Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott, ... volume now ready. ... O. F. GIBBS, ... South Clark ..., Post Office Box ...

To Rent.

TO RENT—Office No. ... Building. Inquire of S. & ... CO., 164 South Water street.

TO RENT—The ... ing House in the three-story ... Wells and Monroe streets. ... well finished, and very convenient ... Will rent very low ... ply to J. M. WILLIAMS, ... adjoining Wells street Bridge.

TO RENT—Tenement in ... block on Elm street, ... dining room, bath room ... Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., ... Lasalle street.

TO RENT—Store No. ... street, marble front ... 150 deep. Inquire of ANDREW J. ... Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant ... with board, can be obtained at ...

BOARDING.— ... rooms, with board, in a private family, on the West Side ... the Post Office, and convenient ... Address, giving references, Post ...

BOARDING.—Large ... furnished or unfurnished, ... family, for a gentleman and wife ... room for a single gentleman.

BOARDING.—Furnished suite of rooms, with board ... ington street. Table boarders also ...

BOARDING—Two ... of front rooms ... with board, at ...

BOARDING.—A ... rooms, with board ... with a private family ...

BOARDING.—Unfurnished ... to let with board ...

Lost.

LOST—On Friday ... [illegible]

STOLEN.—A span of ... [illegible]

Found.

TAKEN UP.—A ... [illegible]

NOTICE.—We would ... [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$10.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	20
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	9.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	5.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	5.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00)	2.00
" 4 copies	7.00
" 10 copies	15.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	30.00

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1863.

THE NEWS.

From Saturday morning to Sunday night at a late hour, the whole country along the line of telegraph wires rang and was convulsed with the rumor of the capture of Richmond by Gen. Keyes. From various points we actually hear of salutes fired at sunset on Sunday, in honor of the event. The rumor has died away utterly. If an army has marched into Richmond it wears the emblems of C. S. A., and it is led by men who sheepishly remember how their careless security nearly cost them their capital. As for our own forces in that vicinity they must now regard it as a golden opportunity passed, and doubtless before its existence was entirely realized.

On the second page will be found several important special dispatches from our telegraphic correspondents at the points named, deferred as coming to hand too late for our last issue. The disaster to Col. Straight's command is detailed on rebel authority, and so, doubtless, exaggerated, but the main facts are otherwise confirmed. It is aggravating to learn, in this connection that the disaster was owing to the fact that some soulless contractor was willing to make money by turning in worthless and broken down animals to mount Col. Straight's force. When a few army contractors are hung for their knaveries we shall begin to believe their reform possible. It will commence on no less hint.

Our Cairo and Springfield dispatches give information of assemblings of armed traitors in certain named sections of our State. These wretches must be cautious or their gatherings will be rather more military than they intend. Gen. Ammen, at Springfield, has a hankering after a few striking examples of the kind, and will produce them presently, to teach how hard and thorny is the path of our home rebels.

Matters in Gen. Rosecrans Department are quiet, but we have private advices that indicate that this aspect may any day change and cannot long continue.

The news from Gen. Hooker shows that he has recrossed at Banks' and United States Fords, and is pushing on after Lee. He has an army little impaired by recent experiences, for he can leave behind all the shattered brigades and divisions, and still have what in marked contrast to McClellan, he pronounces men enough. The theatre of war will shift rapidly into the near vicinity to Richmond, and new scenes are preparing for what cannot be long postponed.

The case of Vallandigham still waits the result of reference to the authorities at Washington, on a question of jurisdiction, and the legality in form of the arrest. Manifestly this will be decided as impartially as if the most infamous of malignants, Vallandigham, had no existence. If he is not reached and silenced by precisely the process now pending, it will not be for him a case of cheap martyrdom. There will be no fiasco or failure about it. A method will be reached whereby Treason must be dumb. The spirit of Gen. Burnside's Order No. 38, and his communication to Judge Leavitt's court yesterday, embody the sentiment of loyal men everywhere, and mean extinction to home traitors. We shall shortly know what will be done with Vallandigham's case, whether under the present process or some subsequent one.

It is now certain that the army correspondents reported missing in the sinking of the tug under fire of the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, escaped to fall into rebel hands. A letter from A. D. Richardson of the N. Y. *Tribune*, referred to in our Memphis special dispatch, announces the arrival of himself and comrades in captivity at Jackson, Miss. This will be a relief to the many friends who have been in painful suspense as to their fate. They cannot now come to serious harm, and their release will doubtless be speedy. Will it be on parole not to write anything more against the Confederacy during the war? Sincerely we hope not, for some of these gentlemen are the best army correspondents in the field.

GEN. HALLECK.

We read with great satisfaction the statement in our dispatches elsewhere, that Gen. Halleck is to take the field in person. We are content to leave without discussion his present and prospective relations to the conduct of affairs in Gen. Hooker's department. Time will develope whatever any one may be curious to know on that point. But we regard this move of Gen. Halleck's as an open and practical abandonment of a system we have ever believed absurd in theory and pernicious in effects. He henceforth relinquishes the plan of sitting in an arm chair at Washington, with a map and pair of compasses before him, and conducting field movements and battles by telegraph. Evidently we are to have no more of it.

We do not indeed believe the relinquishment entirely voluntary on the part of Gen. Halleck, for there is something pleasantly captivating in the idea of holding in one's hand the wires which, scores, or hundreds of miles away, move human puppets holding Major General's commissions, and precipitate, or procrastinate battles at will. It was the good sense of the President which first recognised the more than inutility, the absolute harm of attempting to fight battles at a distance by telegraph, and the gossips at the Capital have not yet done discussing the racy messages, or even more eloquent and protracted periods of silence which attested General Hooker's freedom from electric influences during the progress of his late movement. Gen. Halleck, it is to be presumed, can be present in person in no more than one department, and this is another branch of the improved system. He relinquishes the attempt to supervise the minutiæ of attack and defence in all. Henceforth our department commanders are to be strictly left to themselves, and to be held as strictly accountable for results. It may develope some failures the more speedily, but it is the true and only method to develope that for which the war otherwise must wait, thoroughly competent and efficient fighting Generals.

ENTIRELY CONTEMPTIBLE.

The *Journal* of last evening contains a contemptible fling at the TRIBUNE in reference to the report circulated on Sunday morning, that our forces were in possession of Richmond. It is true that a dispatch to that effect was read to the crowd gathered in front of this office on Sunday evening. That dispatch, however, was never sent to the TRIBUNE. It was manufactured by an individual not identified with this office, without the knowledge of any of the editors or proprietors of the TRIBUNE. The scamp who manufactured it handed it to a gentleman, and he, supposing it to be genuine, read it to the crowd. The reading was also unknown to any one of the editors, proprietors or attaches of the office. As soon as the fact was ascertained that the dispatch was a forgery from first to last it was publicly disavowed. The ... [illegible]